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TIRANA TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED ON ACHIEVEMENTS

AU091725 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT 8 September broadcasts an interview with Gezim Laska, chairman of the Tirana District Trade Union Council, on the efforts of the Tirana District workers, innovators and rationalizers "to breach the savage imperialist-revisionist blockade." He begins by stating that the number of innovators and rationalizers in the district's enterprises has grown considerably. He lists various collectives and their achievements in the field of the technical-scientific revolution, the production of spare parts and machinery, the rationalization and mechanization of production production processes, and so forth. Laska mentions that many collectives have advanced their targets for the production of spare parts, and states that some collectives have designed and are working on complete new plants, not giving any further details, however.

The workers of the Tirana tractor plant have produced a 75-horsepower tractor, and serial production is to commence in 1980. The "Dinamo" engineering plant is producing compressors for household refrigerators. Other items listed by Laska include drilling equipment, the serial production of electrically driven mining trucks, and so forth. Laska states also that "particular importance has been attached to the production of consumer goods and to improving their quality."

Talking about some of the plans for 1979-80, Laska stated, among other things, that the tractor plant will also produce the first tracked 75-horsepower tractor, 45-horsepower motors for irrigation equipment, and "complete wheeled tractors." Further on, Laska states: "The innovators and rationalizers of the "Enver" plant, together with those of the communications sector workshop, are working for the imminent production of the first Albanian-made 8-10 ton vehicle." The "Enver" engineering plant is also studying the possibility of producing 12-horsepower motorized cultivators for the a agricultural sector. The "Dinamo" engineering plant is to be enlarged and will produce "complete sets of machinery for the mining sector." The geological enterprise, Laska goes on to state, will commence production of equipment capable of drilling to a depth of 1,200 meters, while the electro-mechanical plant has undertaken the task of designing and producing 100-300 kilowatt motors, as well as 5,600 and 7,500-kilowatt transformers. Laska goes on to mention a number of other enterprises which will produce various articles imported up to now, such as hospital equipment.

TIRANA TRADE UNION CONFERENCE OF INNOVATORS, RATIONALIZERS

AU091501Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Sep 78 AU

[Text] In the framework of the national conference on deepening the technical-scientific revolution, and the 11th of September--the Day of Innovators--the Tirana District Trade Union Council organized for yesterday and today the district's conference of innovators and rationalizers in one of the halls of the Palace of Culture.

The conference was attended by innovators, rationalizers, vanguard workers, directors of enterprises, representative of mass organizations, trade union activitists and others. The conference was also attended by Imon Stefan, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Tirana District party committee; Pilo Peristeri, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member; Kristaq Dollaku, light industry and food industry minister; (Met Reli), deputy chairman of the district People's Council Executive Committee, and others.

The conference was opened by (Ruhi Shyti), secretary of the district party committee. Gezim Laska, chairman of the district trade union council, delivered a report. On the 2nd day, the conference held its proceedings according to production branches: The heavy and mining industry, the light industry and food industry, agricultural cooperatives and enterprises, the construction and communications enterprises, and the communal, trade and health enterprises and institutions. The conference drew up a balance-sheet of the work done so far, and set out further tasks for the development of the creative thinking of the workers in the framework of implementing the ideas of the Seventh AWP Congress and of the recent plenums of the AWP Central Committee. The conference was also addressed by Petro Dode, chairman of the State Planning Commission and delegate of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions. Afterward, the District of Tirana was awarded the Red Banner of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions for results attained in the field of the development of creative thinking and the deepening of the technical-scientific revolution.

HOXHA, LLESHI, SHEHU GREET KIM IL-SONG ON DPRK ANNIVERSARY

LD091012Y Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, Sep 9, ATA--Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania; Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania sent the following message to Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Yi Chong-ok, chairman of the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

On occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as well as in our own name, we convey to the fraternal Korean people, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Korea, the People's Central Committee and the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the best wishes. During these three decades the Korean people, through continuous work and efforts, have scored important victories in the all-round development of the people's economy and culture, and of the defence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Albanian people wish the Korean people successes in the construction of socialism and in their efforts for the ousting of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and the independent unification of the homeland. We wish that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and two countries develop constantly.

OFFICIALS ATTEND BULGARIAN EMBASSY PARTY

LD091026Y Tirana ATA in English 0943 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, Sep 9, ATA--On occasion of the national day of Bulgaria, the interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the PSR of Albania, Nicola Nicolov, gave a cocktail yesterday. Present were the deputy foreign minister, Reiz Malile, the deputy minister of foreign trade, Marko Xega; and other invitees. Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the PSR of Albania.

FESTIVITIES IN SOFIA MARK 34TH REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

8 Sep Festive Meeting

AU081600 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1600 GMT on 8 September 1978 begins a live relay from the Sofia opera house of a festive meeting devoted to the 34th anniversary of the 9 September 1944 uprising. The announcer begins by describing the festively decorated hall and stage on which Todor Zhivkov, followed by other party and state leaders, functionaries and heads of mass organizations, has just taken his place in the honorary presidium. The meeting is opened by Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the Sofia City party organization. At 1605 GMT after a very brief address, he gives the floor to Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, who delivers the main report.

Stanishev ends his report at 1650 GMT. At 1651 Georgi Yordanov closes the festive meeting, the Internationale and the Bulgarian national anthem are played, after which the announcer reports the end of the live relay of the festive meeting. He then notes the names of leaders present as follows: "Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Krustyu Trichkov, Peko Takov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Bozhinov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov, as well as deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, representatives of political and mass organizations, leaders of creative unions and heroes of socialist labor. Among those present in the honorary presidium were also USSR Ambassador Vladimir Bazovskiy; Ivan Morozov, first secretary of the Komi Obkom and leader of the Soviet delegation to the celebrations on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of 9 September, and other guests from abroad."

Stanishev Report

AU081948Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 8 Sep 78 AU

[Main report delivered by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, at the festive meeting on 8 September 1978 at the Sofia opera house to celebrate the 34th anniversary of the 9 September 1944 uprising--live]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades, esteemed guests, this is the 34th anniversary of that unforgettable, glorious day when the workers class, the working peasants, the people's intelligentsia as well as all democratic and antifascist forces arose to a final, decisive struggle, under the leadership of the BCP and with the decisive assistance of the victorious Soviet Army, and threw off the monarcho-fascist domination forever. At the same time, the domination of the bourgeoisie was thrown off and the people's power, which had been (?abolished) for such a long time, was established. The building of a socialist social system began; a system which is alien to any exploitation and antagonism and which insures constant social progress, democracy and freedom for the people.

The 9 September victory also marked the beginning of a new epoch in Bulgaria's cultural history. The consistent and creative implementation of socialist revolution in culture led to a deep reorganization of and innovation in intellectual life on the basis of Marxist-Leninist ideology. The building of a contemporary system of our new culture is presenting unprecedented opportunities for the comprehensive intellectual development of the people's masses, for remarkable achievements in science and technology, in literature and the arts.

Socialism abolished once and for all the exploitation of man by man and the oppression of the masses. It established the foundation of social equality and justice. This new path of development insured and guaranteed equal rights for working people to actively participate in political life, as well as their right to labor, education, recreation, medical assistance and social welfare, and other such rights. The BCP consistently and unrelentingly implements its programmatic slogan, which states: Everything for the Benefit of Man, Everything for the Sake of Mankind! [applause]

On this day, which is the most festive day for our people, we cannot fail to stress the tremendous role played by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, in shaping the April line, as well as in working out the concepts, methods and means for the further development and enrichment of the line of policy. [applause] Comrade Todor Zhivkov's scientific and creative approach to social processes and phenomena, as well as his remarkable contribution to our party's theoretical assets, his consistent, principleminded, and useful political activities have earned him, not only in our country but far beyond the borders of Bulgaria, the reputation of an outstanding and respected statesman and of an authoritative functionary of the international communist and workers movement. [applause] The campaign for the exchange of party membership cards opened yesterday. Party membership card number one was solemnly presented to Comrade Todor Zhivkov. [applause] This is another, new expression of the high degree of appreciation of our whole party for the activities of its first leader, the man who continues the historic work of Dimitru Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov. [applause]

Comrades, our party and all working people in our country are well aware of the fact that the successes we have achieved throughout the 34 years that have elapsed, on the domestic and international front, would have been unthinkable without the unshakable friendship, cohesion and unity of action with the fraternal socialist countries, and above all with the great Soviet Union. [applause] One of the greatest achievements of our revolution has been the full unanimity of thought between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, the immaculately pure friendship between Bulgarian and Soviet peoples. [applause] The line of policy conducted by the BCP, which was bequeathed to us by Georgi Dimitrov, the line of constantly strengthening friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, has produced its best results following the April BCP Central Committee plenum. The traditional feelings of fraternal love between our peoples were filled with new meaning and developed into an indestructible alliance, which is being further developed by the more and more complete ideological and political unity, by the comprehensive cooperation and convergence along the path of socialism and communism on which we are progressing. This farsighted and law-governed line of policy, which was worked out and is being implemented under the direct leadership of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, most fully coincides with the national interests of Bulgaria and the interests of the socialist community. It is in accordance with the interest of all progressive forces in the world. [applause] The line of comprehensive cooperation and convergence with the Soviet Union was further developed in the documents signed during the visit of our party and government delegation to the Soviet Union in the spring of 1977. The Bulgarian working people welcomed with profound gratification the statement made during the last meeting between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, namely that considerable progress has been achieved in implementing the program on comprehensive cooperation and the convergence of Bulgaria and the USSR. The adoption of the general plan on specialization and production sharing in material production up to 1990 will undoubtedly be an important stage in this development. The elaboration of this plan is in its final stage.

After the 11th BCP Congress the cooperation of Bulgaria with the other fraternal socialist countries considerably expanded and intensified. Loyal to its international duty, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is selflessly working for the cohesion of the socialist community and an increase in its comprehensive power.

Bulgaria is contributing to the consolidation of the Warsaw Pact treaty organization and is actively participating in CEMA activities. An important factor in the development of cooperation among the states belonging to the socialist community is the adoption of long-term purpose-oriented programs by the 32d CEMA session. These programs determine the coordinated system of cooperation on a long-term basis and represent a practical implementation of the comprehensive progra..

Comrades, socialist Bulgaria is a respected and active participant in international life. The successes of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in building socialism; Bulgaria's unchanging, peace-loving foreign policy; the loyalty of our country to the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism; our loyalty to the Soviet Union and to the socialist community; the decisive support to the peoples who are struggling for freedom, for national independence and social progress--all these things have increased and are constantly increasing Bulgaria's international prestige. [applause]

In its foreign policy, our country is guided by noble goals. These goals are aimed at creating the most favorable international conditions for building socialism and communism, at preventing a new world war and at implementing worldwide peace, at maintaining relations based on equal rights and friendship with all countries and peoples, at contributing to the development of worldwide peace.

We are celebrating the 34th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution in Bulgaria under international circumstances in which the correctness of the foreign policy line of socialist countries is being confirmed once more. In recent years the peace-loving foreign political activities of the fraternal socialist countries have been exerting an ever increasing impact on the international scene. The CPSU peace program is being successfully implemented; a program which we have adopted as our common program. The most important target of this coordinated foreign policy is the preservation of universal peace, the further consolidation of the spirit of Helsinki and detente in the international atmosphere, which has become the most characteristic trait in the development of international relations. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, twice hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the winner of the international Dimitrov prize, the great friend of the Bulgarian people, the most loved and respected political leader and statesman of our time, has earned invaluable credit in implementing this historic move toward detente. [applause]

Detente, however, is not a static state of affairs, but a prolonged and complicated process of reorganization of the entire system of international relations, a process filled with constant struggle against those forces opposing its development, a process of complementing political detente with detente in the military sector. The intensification of the activities of the enemies of detente at the present stage of development represents a new confirmation of the unchanging, aggressive character of imperialism. The further intensification of the general crisis of capitalism (?demands a struggle on a worldwide scale.

Frightened by the successes in the peaceful offensive of socialism, frightened by the successes of the revolutionary process, the reactionary and antisocialist forces are joining their efforts in order to exacerbate tension and to return to the policy of "cold war." The activities of these forces, which are closely linked to the military-industrial complex, are aimed at intensifying the arms race. The recent session of the NATO member-countries gave a new impetus in this respect. This session was held as a provocation exactly at the same time that the UN General Assembly was holding its special disarmament session. At the NATO session a long-term program was set up on the military [words indistinct]. The imperialist forces have intensified their neocolonization activities in Africa. Conflicts are deliberately [illegible] in various parts of the world. The imperialists are interfering in the domestic affairs of sovereign states.

These dangerous activities are accompanied by intensive ideological diversion, by a slanderous campaign against the Soviet Union and the other countries belonging to the socialist community. As it was pointed out at the recent session of the NATO council in Moscow, an evil alliance has been established between the producers of arms and the producers of lies. Their production is developing on a tremendous scale. The reactionary forces have taken advantage even of the political agreements signed in Helsinki. Under the cover of the struggle for the rights and freedoms of man they are promoting an overt anti-Soviet and antisocialist diversion.

The intensification of the actions of imperialism in the struggle against socialist countries is complicating and exacerbating the international situation, it creates a real threat to peace and makes the process of detente more difficult. All this demands the increased revolutionary vigilance of the people, it demands a consolidation of the defense power of the socialist community countries.

We are confident that the adventurous actions of the enemies of peace and detente will end in complete failure. Today the fate of peace does not depend only upon the politics and activities of governments. This fate has become the cause and destiny of the people, of the entire, worldwide democratic public opinion. It has become the cause of powerful international movements and organizations, it has become a tremendous international force in the struggle for strengthening (?detente) and cooperation. The forces of peace and progress will not allow imperialism and reaction to impose their line of policy, because the policy of detente and cooperation has already planted deep roots in international politics [applause]

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is unrelentingly promoting an active policy of consolidating peaceful coexistence, in coordination with the other socialist countries. It is promoting a policy of detente in the political and military sectors, a policy of transforming detente into an irreversible process.

We wholeheartedly support the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union aimed at preventing the production of new mass destruction weapons, including the neutron bomb. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is in favor of taking prompt and genuine measures in the field of disarmament, which is the key problem, the problem on which peace and progress in the world depend.

Loyal to its Marxist-Leninist foreign policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is conducting a constructive policy in the Balkans, a region where the attempts of imperialism in the past have left a difficult historical inheritance. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared in his speech on 15 June 1978 in Blagoevgrad, we are inspired by the profound and sincere striving to look at the future and to build, on a new basis, the political, economic and cultural relations among the Balkan peoples and countries, to proceed along the path of understanding and cooperation. Our policy toward all Balkan states is a principleminded, consistent and lasting policy. Our policy toward all Balkan states is not influenced by any opportunistic considerations. This policy [applause] is in keeping with the interests of our neighboring countries and peoples, and naturally also in keeping with the Bulgarian people's vital interests.

Comrades, the international communist movement is the most influential and the most highly organized political force of our time. The ranks of this movement are constantly expanding, the number of communists in the world is already over 70 million; a total which has increased by 5.5 million people since 1976.

Marxism-Leninism has become the ideology of the broad people's masses in the socialist countries and millions of working people from the nonsocialist world are looking with hope at this ideology. The main result of the struggle of the international communist movement, which is represented by the worldwide socialist community, has asserted itself as a basic factor of international life, as a main moving force of comprehensive progress.

The forces of real socialism today have tremendous opportunities to exert a considerable and decisive influence on settling international questions.

We have always considered and still believe that proletarian internationalism is based on the attitude towards real socialism, and on the attitude toward the Soviet Union in particular which is the first socialist country in the world. [applause] The BCP highly appreciates, understands and supports the communist and workers parties which are directly struggling against the power of capitalism. We are clearly aware of the increased political maturity of the proletariat in the capitalist world, which is leading the broad working people's masses toward decisive changes, toward a socialist future. In a number of developed capitalist countries the communist parties have become influential political forces with millions of working people who stand behind them and vote for them. There is no doubt that the successful struggles of the fraternal parties in capitalist countries are greatly enhancing their prestige. These successes are also exerting an increasing impact on the world atmosphere. Now, not only the general balance of forces on the international scene, but also the profound class, social and political upheavals within the capitalist countries themselves are creating favorable conditions for joining new generations, social strata, parties, and organizations in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. (?Those) communist parties in capitalist countries are constantly trying to improve their strategy and tactics and to rally all democratic forces in the struggle against the monopolies, for peace and social progress. Our party, together with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties in these countries, is doing everything within its power to support the actions of the communist parties in the nonsocialist world.

Loyal to its revolutionary traditions, the BCP actively struggles to strengthen the cohesion of the worldwide communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The success of the liberation cause of the world proletariat and the success of mankind's social progress decisively depend upon this support today. This is precisely why the BCP is adopting an uncompromising stand against rightwing and leftwing opportunism, against anti-Sovietism, against all deviations which in one way or another are causing harm to the unity of the communist and workers movement.

Our dynamic time is filled with tremendous revolutionary changes. The constant changes in the balance of forces on the international scene to the advantage of peace, democracy and socialism is a new trend of historic importance; it is the most characteristic trait of our epoch. These favorable international circumstances are constantly strengthening the positions of the national liberation movements. A bright demonstration of this are the successes and the progressive development of countries such as Ethiopia, the People's Republic of Angola, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the DPRY, the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, the People's Republic of The Congo and the People's Republic of Benin, as well as the development of countries which have freed themsleves from the chains of colonial slavery and are following the trend of socialist orientation. This is a path along which they can rely upon our selfless support. [applause]

We are assisting the countries that have liberated themselves from the slavery of colonization so as to strengthen their political independence. We are supporting them in their struggle for economic and social progress. Loyal to its internationalist policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is supporting the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa, against imperialism, racism, and apartheid.

We believe in the final success of the just struggle of Arab peoples against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. We are convinced that the just cause of the long-suffering Palestinian people, who are heroically defending their right of existence and their right to create their own state, will be victorious.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is concerned about the development of (?events) in Egypt and about the attempts to bring about separatist business deals which are diminishing the chances for a lasting and just settlement of problems in that area of the world.

9 Sep Parade

AU091455 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0755 GMT on 9 September 1978 begins to broadcast a live relay from 9 September Square in Sofia commemorating the 34th anniversary of the 9 September 1944 uprising.

At 0800 GMT Bulgaria's national anthem is played. The announcer describes the festively decorated square and reads out captions of some of the posters and banners which relate economic successes. The announcer reports that the following leaders have taken their places on the festive tribune of the Dimitrov Mausoleum: Todor Zhivkov; Grisha Filipov; Dobre Dzhurov; Ivan Mikhaylov; Ognyan Doynov; Pencho Kubadinski; Petur Mladenov; Petur Tanchev; Stanko Todorov; Tano Tsolov; Krustyu Trichkov; Peko Takov; Stoyan Karadzhov; Dimitur Stanishev; Georgi Atanasov; Petur Dyulgerov; Petur Bozhinov; Stoyan Mikhaylov; Misho Mishev; Vladimir Bonev; Georgi Yordanov; as well as Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

The announcer then describes the enthusiasm of the youth who are the main part of the festive event. Citizens from various Sofia districts and industrial plants follow the youth in the parade which passes in front of the Dimitrov Mausoleum. From time to time the announcer interviews representatives of the Bulgarian youth and frontrankers on the significance of the holiday and their personal feelings.

At 0810 GMT the live broadcast from the 9 September Square ends, and the studio continues to broadcast marches and songs devoted to the national holiday.

Party, Government Host Reception

AU092000Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 9 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers held an official reception at the Boyana residence today on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the socialist revolution--the national holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The reception was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Krustyu Trichkov, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Bozhinov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, and Georgi Yurdanov. Also attending were Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the State Council and the government; secretaries and members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union permanent board; deputy chairmen of the National Assembly; chiefs of departments of the BCP Central Committee; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations; frontranking workers in socialist competition; heroes of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and heroes of socialist labor; as well as veterans from the party's and people's revolutionary struggles; outstanding Bulgarian scientists and cultural leaders; generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army; heads of religious groups and journalists.

The delegations from abroad to the national holiday celebrations were also present. Also attending were the chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Bulgaria. The national anthem of the Bulgarian People's Republic was played.

The heads of diplomatic missions, headed by Ambassador Habib Jafari, dean of the diplomatic corps and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria, were introduced to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council. The diplomats offered their congratulations on the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The reception was held in an exceptionally cordial and comradely atmosphere.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV RECEIVE GREETINGS ON NATIONAL DAY

Cable From Brezhnev, Kosygin

AU0915522Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Sep 78 AU

[Apparent text of telegram from Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Aleksey Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers chairman, to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, on the occasion of the Bulgarian national day--read by announcer.]

[Text] Dear comrades, on the occasion of your national holiday--the 34th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria--We pray you to accept, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on behalf of the USSR Council of Ministers and on behalf of the entire Soviet people, as well as on our own behalf, the most ardent congratulations and best wishes to you, to the BCP Central Committee, to the State Council, to the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to all fraternal Bulgarian people.

The socialist revolution in Bulgaria laid the foundations for a basic change in the destinies of the Bulgarian people. It opened a new epoch in the history of the Bulgarian state--the epoch of socialism. The road Bulgaria has traveled since 9 September 1944 is the road of great successes in all fields of social life and in the development of socialist democracy. The achievements of the People's Republic of Bulgaria arouse feelings of legitimate pride and deep respect among all friends of this country. With its consistent, peace-loving foreign policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has won great international prestige. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is making a positive contribution to the development of relations of peace, friendship and cooperation among all peoples. As a member state of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is accomplishing active international work for strengthening the unity and power of the socialist community. The communists in the Soviet Union and all Soviet people highly appreciate the successes achieved in implementing the principled line conducted by the BCP and the CPSU in comprehensive cooperation and in the convergence of the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, of the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples.

Guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, both parties are resolved to strengthen and improve the cordial and fraternal relations that exist between our two parties, peoples and states, in the future as well.

These sincere relations are an important factor in strengthening worlwide socialism.

In celebrating with you, dear friends, the glorious holiday of Bulgaria, the anniversary of freedom, we wish you and all fraternal Bulgarian people further successes in building a developed socialist society, in the struggle for implementing the historic tasks assigned by the 11th BCP Congress.

May the fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the BCP, between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples strengthen and develop. Long live the eternal and indestructible Soviet-Bulgarian friendship!

[Signed] Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin

Fidel Castro Sends Greetings

AU1017S1Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 9 Sep 78 AU

[Text] On the occasion of Bulgaria's national holiday, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov have received a greetings message from Fidel Castro Rus, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, which reads:

On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of the heroic Bulgarian people from the fascist yoke, please allow me to send you warm and fraternal greetings on behalf of the Cuban people, communist party and government. Please convey these greetings to the people, communist party, the National Assembly and the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

On that bright beginning of the historic days at the beginning of September 1944, the people, together and in solidarity with the Red Army, inflicted a final and destroying blow on the Hitlerite occupiers after long years of exploitation by local and foreign oligarchies. Thus Bulgaria began its path along the road of happiness, starting the construction of the socialist community. Following the eternal example of Georgi Dimitrov, Bulgaria is implementing the construction of the developed socialist society, in a splendid way, directing its efforts toward implementing the decisions and resolutions of the party congress, achieving excellent results in all areas of life.

With great admiration and love we look upon these exceptional successes as our own.

On the occasion of this remarkable date we take the opportunity to express our strong interest in continuing the development of the existing fraternal relations between our peoples, parties and governments. We wish much happiness and success to the fraternal Bulgarian people.

AMBASSADOR IN SFRY COMMEMORATES 9 SEP REVOLUTION

AU0915Z2Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 8 Sep 78 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the revolution in Bulgaria, Rayko Nikolov, Bulgarian ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Maj Gen Nestor Borisov, the military, air force and naval attache, laid a wreath at the Nis cemetery where the remains of 2,015 soldiers and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army, who gave their lives in the struggle against Hitler's fascism, lie.

Our ambassador later gave a reception attended by leading functionaries from the LCY Central Committee, the Yugoslav Government and other officials.

BTA REPORTS ZHIVKOV'S AUSTRIAN TELEVISION INTERVIEW

AU0822222Y Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 8 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Vienna, September 8 (BTA)--Last night the Austrian television broadcast the address of the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council chairman, Mr Todor Zhivkov, to the Austrian people in connection with his forthcoming visit to Austria.

Having recalled the rich tradition in the friendly Bulgaro-Austrian relations, Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed out that this tradition made the present development of relations between the two countries easier. "Our political, economic and cultural ties have (?been) an example of how two states with different social systems could fruitfully cooperate in all spheres of life" he said.

The State Council chairman noted that Bulgaria regarded her links of cooperation with Austria not as a short-term phenomenon, but as a historical, a law-governed and constant process and expressed belief that the Austrian part was of the same view. He pointed out that in the future the fruits of bilateral cooperation would grow bigger because it rested on a broad, creative, contractual and legal basis.

Saying that Bulgaro-Austrian relations were having a favourable influence on the political climate in Europe, Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that the two countries' governments and peoples were obliged to make further contribution to the translation of the Helsinki Final Act's principles into life. On the peaceful and constructive foreign policy of our country, he declared that while working in the spirit of Helsinki, Bulgaria was making every effort she could to act the stabilizing factor of peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans. We want to live in peace, understanding and cooperation with all peoples of Europe and the world.

The chairman of the State Council emphasized that the task of halting the arms race and achieving a general and complete disarmament was [words indistinct] task currently facing international relations.

He went on to point out that Bulgaria's consistent and principled foreign policy corresponded to the interests of all peaceable and [word indistinct] forces in the world.

Mr Todor Zhivkov wound up by extending most sincere wishes for happiness, peaceful labour, prosperity and cultural bloom of the friendly Austrian people on behalf of the Bulgarian people and the Bulgarian Government.

STANKO TODOROV LEAVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT TO POLAND

AU1109185Y Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 11 Sep 78 AU

[Excerpt] Sofia, 11 Sep (BTA)--This morning Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, left for Poland. He will pay a two-day friendly and business visit there at the invitation of Mr Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland.

The two government leaders will discuss matters concerning the development of economic relations and the existing possibilities for their further expansion.

Bulgaro-Polish cooperation grows at dynamic rates. Over the past 20 years trade between the two countries has risen 15 times, while in the current five-year period (1976-1980) it is expected to exceed the sum of 2 million rubles, which is two times what it was in the preceding five-year period.

Over the last few years mutual deliveries' structure has been changed. At present the proportion of machines and equipment constitutes 65 per cent of trade. The proportion of goods turned out along lines of cooperation and joint production, too, is rising. In the current five-year period the two countries will fulfill more than 20 specialization and joint-production agreements in the spheres of electrical engineering and chemistry.

[Some] 26 agreements and treaties regulate Bulgaro-Polish cooperation in the spheres of mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering, in chemistry, shipbuilding, the food industry and other branches of the national economy. The two countries' ties of scientific and technological cooperation are steadily expanding. The 1978-1980 programme provides for joint research into 85 times.

DPRK FOUNDATION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Festive Meeting in Sofia

AU0916006Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[BTA report on 5 September festive meeting in Sofia to celebrate 30th anniversary of the DPRK]

[Summary] A festive meeting was held in Sofia yesterday to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. The meeting was organized by the Fatherland Front, the trade unions, the Sofia City party committee, the Bulgarian Women's Committee and the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, in cooperation with the Bulgarian-Korean Friendship Society.

"The meeting was attended by Comrades Krustyu Trichkov, Georgi Atanasov, as well as by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, and by many outstanding public figures, as well as cultural workers.

Demir Borachev, chairman of the Bulgarian-Korean Friendship Society, opened the meeting. Among the speakers were Elena Lagadinova, chairman of the Bulgarian Women's Committee, and Yi Chong-hwan, DPRK ambassador in Sofia. Elena Lagadinova described in her speech the heroic struggle of the Korean people and their efforts to achieve victory over the South Korean puppet regime and the U.S. imperialists. He also dwelt on the peace-loving foreign policy of the DPRK, which is supported by all progressive forces in the world and by the socialist countries in particular.

"The Bulgarian people highly appreciate the friendship with the working people in socialist Korea, and are doing everything in their power to further consolidate this friendship on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian and socialist internationalism, the speaker further stated."

Yi Chong-hwan, in his speech, described the efforts of his country in consolidating the economy and building socialism, and in particular in creating an independent national industry.

"In conclusion, the speaker expressed profound gratitude to the BCP, to the government and people of Bulgaria for the fraternal support and solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people in building socialism and in implementing the independent, peaceful reunification of their country."

Leaders Cable DPRK Counterparts

AU0915302Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov have sent a congratulations telegram to Comrades Kim Il-song and Yi Chong-ok on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK.

The telegram points out that the creation of the DPRK is inseparably linked with the historic events of 1945 when, in destroying the military machinery of Japanese imperialism, the Soviet Army ended its liberation mission in the Far East and opened to the Korean people vast prospects for revolutionary changes and for a free and independent life.

The telegram points out that the Korean people and their vanguard, the Korean Workers Party, enjoying the solidarity of the socialist countries and of all progressive mankind, in a short time and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries were transformed into a contemporary state with developed industry and agriculture, where the people enjoy increasing prosperity.

The Bulgarian People's Republic and the working people in our country express unchanging solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for a peaceful reunification of Korea on a democratic basis and without interference from abroad.

In conclusion, the telegram states that the BCP and the Bulgarian people wish for further expansion and intensification in the friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries for the sake of peace and socialism in the world, and on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT DENOUNCES CHINESE MILITARISM

AU0815402Y Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 8 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 8 (BTA)--"Under the convenient mask of the tactics of active defense Peking keeps the biggest army in the world and feverishly arms it with latest-day weapons, hardly intended for defensive warfare", writes journalist Zakhari Zakhariev in OTECHESTVEN FRONT today. The author notes that the rates of updating the Chinese army have sharply soared in the last 5 or 6 years, while in the last two years this policy has become the "alpha and omega" of China's present leadership. He also adds that the ambitious task of developing a powerful army of the latest type determines the entire development of modern China.

The news analyst thinks that China hardly hopes "to surpass the level of the scientifically and technologically most advanced countries in the world by the end of the century" exclusively on her own. According to him, Peking's confidence is based on the concept that this programme will meet sympathy and support in the West. "And its hopes are not groundless. It is not accidental that the Chinese specialists in nuclear energetics were trained in the Western states", stresses Mr Zakhariev.

He also quotes data on the direct help and assistance Peking receives from the West in updating its armed forces, on the already struck or forthcoming deals to this end between China and representatives of the capitalist states. Mr Zakhariev stresses Peking's unconvincing thesis that China's arming with nuclear weapons pursues strictly defensive purposes. He draws attention to the threat of China's greedy greater-state and hegemonic claims.

ITALIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

AU1014O6Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Rinaldo Ossola, Italy's minister of foreign trade, visited our country. He was received by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and by Andrey Lukanov, Council of Ministers deputy chairman. The Italian minister held meetings with Krhisto Khristov, minister of foreign trade; Belcho Belchev, minister of finance; with Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, and with Mariy Ivanov, deputy minister of foreign affairs. During all these talks concrete opportunities for increasing the exchange of goods between Italy and Bulgaria were discussed, and the necessity of expanding economic relations was stressed. The Italian foreign trade minister visited the 34th International Plovdiv Fair. The visitor left on 5 September.

BTA REVIEWS LAND PRODUCTION, AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS

AU111020Y Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 11 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 11 Sep (BTA)--(From our agriculture correspondent St. Stamenov) Bulgaria, being a mountainous country has an arable land of only 4.6 million hectares against a territory of 110,000 sq. km. There is a little more than half a hectare of arable land per capita of the population against 3.8 hectares in Canada and 2.7 hectares in the Soviet Union. That is why efficiency in cultivating the land and achieving maximum fertility of the land are the two key goals.

A great deal has already been done in that respect--the total volume of the Bulgarian agricultural production is currently more than 2.5 times above the level of the bumper pre-war year of 1939. And this has been achieved despite the mass migration to the twons triggered by the industrialization of the country. Over the same period the labour efficiency of man constantly engaged in agriculture has risen over 5.5 times. The production has already reached one ton of grain per capita of the population. Agriculture's public sector alone provides for one-fourth of the national revenue, 45 per cent of the commodity funds and 30 per cent of the Bulgarian exports. The plans, however, pursue higher goals. It is expected that the foodstuff to be manufactured in 1980 will have been enough to feed two Bulgarias and those manufactured by 1985--three Bulgarias.

All the preconditions have been created for a maximum degree of fertility. The "land-finished produce" principle-built national agro-industrial complex possesses a rich material base worth 12 million leva. [sentence as received] Its fixed capital includes 150,000 tractors, more than 23,000 combines and irrigation facilities for one-fourth of all the arable lands. The national complex employs 19,000 specialists of higher and 27,000 specialists of secondary vocational education, and more than 250,000 mechanics. Its organizational structure comprising 178 agro-industrial complexes with 30,000 hectares each, research organizations and a cadre-training system, creates all the necessary prerequisites for the implementation of the outlined tasks. In 1980 Bulgaria is to turn out 9.6 million tons of grain, 2.3 million tons of vegetables, 2.9 million tons of fruit and 2.6 million tons of milk. At the end of the current five-year period (1976-1980) Bulgaria's total agricultural production is to rise by 20 per cent, while public labour efficiency in agriculture is to rise by 40 per cent over 1975.

LEADERS GREET BULGARIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD0818527 Prague CTK in English 1708 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Sep 8, CETEKA--Gustav Husak, communist party general secretary and president of Czechoslovakia, and Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent a congratulatory telegram to Todor Zhivkov, communist party first secretary and president of Bulgaria, and Premier Stanko Todorov on Bulgaria's national day.

The telegram stresses the contribution of Bulgaria, a firm link of the socialist community, to the struggle for peace, security and progress in the world.

It points out that Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria are strengthening friendship and allround cooperation based on the principles of Marixsm-Leninism and socialist internationalism, firm and indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In conclusion, the telegram expressed the conviction that the fruitful and allround cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria which are firm parts of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, will continue to successfully develop to the benefit of both countries, peace, socialism and progress in the world.

A congratulatory telegram has been sent on the same occasion also by Alois Indra, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and chairman of the Federal Assembly, to Vladimir Bonev, Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat member and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE DPRK OFFICIALS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD0817567 Prague CTK in English 1510 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Sep 8, CETEKA--Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal of Czechoslovakia today congratulated the leaders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the national day of their country.

A telegram, addressed to General Secretary of the Korean Party of Labour and DPRK President Kim Il-song and Chairman of the Administration Council Li Jong-ok notes that over the three decades since its foundation the DPRK and its people, led by the Korean Party of Labour and relying on the consistent international solidarity of countries of the socialist community, achieved many successes in the defence, construction and development of the socialist society.

The Czechoslovak people support the proposals of the DPRK Government for a peaceful and democratic reunification of the country, the telegram says.

It expresses the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries will continue to successfully develop to the benefit of the people of both countries and in the interest of further strengthening the (?unity of the countries) of the socialist community on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

On the same occasion Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra congratulated Chairman of the DPRK People's Assembly Hwan Chang-yop.

RUDE PRAVO Marks Anniversary

LD081026Y Prague CTK in English 0852 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Sep 8, CETEKA--The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 9, 1948 opened up for the Korean people the prospects of independent development along a socialist road, RUDE PRAVO writes today.

The daily notes that historic, revolutionary and deep changes have taken place in the northern part of Korea. The DPRK, with the help and support of socialist countries, has successfully defended its independence and its goal--to build socialism in the country. Industry and agriculture are fast developing, remarkable successes were attained in health service, education, culture and social care.

"However, in South Korea the development took another direction. There are still U.S. occupation forces equipped even with arms of mass destruction. It is their chief mission to keep alive the reactionary regime of Pak Chong-hui, who put the south of the country at the mercy of American as well as Japanese monopolies. The DPRK Government exerted in the recent years systematic and sincere effort to overcome the present state of affairs and achieve peaceful reunification of the country. However, its effort has not met the desirable response".

RUDE PRAVO points out that the successes of the Korean people are undoubtedly connected also with the assistance and support of socialist countries. Without this assistance e.g. in the post-war period the economically devastated country could not have resumed its development. Czechoslovakia, too, contributed to this assistance in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the daily writes.

HOFFMANN-LED TU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ROMANIA

LD081750Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Central Trade Union Council, headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, ended its visit to Romania today and returned to Prague. During their visit, the Czechoslovak trade unionists exchanged experiences of trade union activity with representatives of the Romanian trade union leadership and with trade union officials in factories.

DEPUTY PREMIER ROHLICEK ARRIVES IN ETHIOPIA 10 SEP

LD110704Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier and member of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived in Addis Ababa today for an official friendship visit.

The delegation will take part in celebrations of socialist Ethiopia's national day, which will open on 12 September, 4 years after the overthrow of the monarchy and the ascent to power of the revolutionary regime.

MORE ON VISIT OF GIOSAN-LED ROMANIAN DELEGATION

Received by Bilak

LD081410Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, received the Romanian Grand National Assembly delegation in Prague today. The delegation, headed by Nicolae Giosan, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Grand National Assembly, is about to conclude its official visit to our country. In the course of a friendly and comradely discussion, the two sides exchanged information on the activities of the communist parties of the two countries, stating their interest in further expansion of relations. They also discussed a number of topical international questions.

Delegation Ends Visit

LD082110Y Prague CTK in English 1822 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Sep 8 , CETEKA--The Romanian parliamentary delegation led by Chairman of the Grand National Assembly Nicolae Giosan left here for home today. The delegation was seen off by Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra. Earlier, Romania's Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Ionel Diaconescu gave a luncheon for the delegation, which was attended by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member Alois Indra, Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Josef Kempny and other officials.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Tours Plzen Brewery

LD082006Y Pargue CTK in English 1820 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Sep 8, CETEKA--Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis, accompanied by his Czechoslovak counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek, visited Plzen today, and toured the renowned brewery in the West Bohemian regional capital. After his return to Prague, Minister Rolandhis visited the world postage stamps exhibition "Praga 1978", and the exhibition of the times of Charles IV, at Prague Castle.

Departs, Seen Off by Chnoupek

LD091308Y Pargue CTK in English 1129 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Sep 9, CETEKA--Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis of Cyprus ended today his official visit to Czechoslovakia and left here for home. He was seen off by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

He said in an airport interview for CETEKA and the Czechoslovak television that he was leaving Czechoslovakia with very good impressions. He appreciated Czechoslovak support for a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem, and expressed the gratitude of the Cypriot people for the solidarity and aid given to them by the people of Czechoslovakia.

Communique Issued

LD110526Y Prague CTK in English 1613 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Sep 10, CETEKA--Foreign Ministers of Czechoslovakia and Cyprus Bohuslav Chnoupek and Nikolaos Rolandhis are agreed that the principal trend in the present international situation is the process of relaxation of tension, says a communique issued here today on Minister Rolandhis's three-day official visit.

The ministers expressed the determination of their countries to work for making the process permanent and irreversible.

They underlined the historic importance of the Helsinki conference, and reviewed the results of the Belgrade meeting. They expressed the conviction that exchanges of views and experience are important for further development of relations and mutually advantageous cooperation on the European Continent and in the world, within the meaning of the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

The Czechoslovak and Cypriot foreign ministers agreed that detente in international relations should be also extended into the military sphere, and that it is necessary to adopt effective measures to halt the arms race and to achieve disarmament.

They called for limitation of nuclear armament, for measures to reduce the danger of a nuclear war and for the complete ban of nuclear weapons tests.

Both sides hold the view that the successful conclusion of the Vienna talks and reduction of troop levels and armament in central Europe would be of extraordinary importance.

The ministers devoted special attention to the Cyprus problem and to the grave situation on the island. They expressed their deep concern that no progress was made so far towards a just and permanent solution, and that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus (?continues) to be violated. The ministers pointed out that it was urgent to solve the Cyprus problem, endangering peace and security in Europe and in the world, through implementation of the relevant UN resolutions.

Ministers Chnoupek and Rolandhis called for the withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Cyprus and stressed the indispensability of cessation of external interference, and of full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus as a unified country.

The ministers also reviewed the situation in the Middle East, and expressed their conviction that a just and lasting peace in the area can be achieved only on condition that the Israeli troops will be withdrawn from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, that the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and creation of their own state are realized, and that all states in the area are given guarantees of independent secure existence.

Both sides regard the Geneva peace conference as the most suitable forum for negotiations on these problems, the joint communique said.

The ministers assessed the present situation in Africa and called for consistent respect of the principles of independence, sovereignty, inviolability of borders and territorial integrity of (?African) states and non-interference in their internal affairs, in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

They expressed themselves in favour of extension of the policy of detente and safeguarding peace on the African Continent.

The ministers stressed that the policy of racial discrimination creates conditions which endanger peace and world security.

Ministers Chnoupek and Rolandhis agreed that the non-aligned movement is a positive factor in international relations.

On bilateral relations, they noted that they are developing successfully, and that all conditions exist for their further extension and deepening in all areas of common interest.

The ministers exchanged views on trade relations and their prospects and on possibilities of expanding bilateral economic cooperation, on the basis of the 1976 agreement on economic cooperation and the new trade agreement signed this year.

On behalf of the government of the Republic of Cyprus, Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis invited Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek on official (?visits to) Cyprus. The invitation has been accepted, the dates of the visits will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

MORE ON LUBOMIR STROUGAL'S NORTH MORAVIAN VISIT

LD082102Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A ceremonial meeting to mark Mining and Power Industry Workers' Day was held in Havirov today. The best workers of the Ostrava-Karvina coal mining area were presented there--by Lubomir Strougal, CPCS Central Committee Presidium member and federal premier--with Orders of the Red Banner, Labor and the Red Star, awarded to them by the president of the republic for outstanding results at work.

In his speech, Comrade Strougal thanked all miners, power workers, and workers in the gas industry and geological research of the North Moravian region for successful fulfillment of the exacting tasks set by the 15th CPCZ Congress. He voiced the conviction that the tasks of the second half of the 5-year plan will be mastered not only in this sphere, but in all other areas and branches of the national economy as well.

Comrade Strougal stressed the fact that in the first half of the Sixth 5-Year Plan the efficiency of our economy had further increased. We are succeeding in maintaining the direction of development set by the 15th CPCZ Congress. Cooperation with the socialist countries, especially the USSR, insures our basic needs in energy, raw materials and commodities in exchange for our products; the growth of the national income creates possibilities for further growth in our living standards, and possibilities for gradual fulfillment of the congress' social program. In his speech, Comrade Strougal also pointed out weak spots in our work and many yet untapped reserves, recalling that the tasks in the second half of the 5-year plan will be more demanding. The fate of the current and of the next 5-year plan, Comrade Strougal said, depends to a large extent on the success with which we are able to solve our fuel-energy problem, which already significantly influences current economic developments.

If we consider from these standpoints the developments of the past 2 and 1/2 years, we are able to note that the part of the congress line which concerns increases (?of resources) is being fulfilled, on the whole. It would, however, be incorrect not to notice, alongside the successes, that we are not succeeding at some sectors as we should. In the first half of the year, the brown coal and lignite extraction plan has not been fulfilled. Capital investment construction at some important sectors is behind schedule. The smooth supply of brown coal to industry and the population is insured only with maximum effort.

Comrade Strougal also noted that, in spite of difficulties, it proves possible to increase fuel and energy resources and to improve their composition. If, under these conditions, a strain exists in supplies to the national economy, it is primarily because we do not manage them effectively. At many places, the hard fact that we can no longer afford the existing fast rate of consumption of this most precious raw material is not taken into account. Comrade Strougal stressed that we need long term rationalization, rationalization characterized by a high degree of innovation and modernization, which would gradually but consistently reduce the current high consumption of fuel and energy in the main spheres of industry, transport, building industry, agriculture and in non-production spheres. At the end of his speech at the ceremonial meeting to mark Mining and Power Industry Workers' Day in Havirov, Comrade Strougal paid tribute to the good work rendered under the leadership of the regional committee of the CPCZ, in cooperation with economic officials, by the trade union organs and organizations at all levels, as well as by the Socialist Union of Youth.

Attends Coal Workers' Meeting

LD090304Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] To mark the Mining and Power Industry Workers' Day, a discussion meeting took place today at the general directorate of the Ostrava-Karvina mines. Participating in the meeting were the best workers from all 16 mining enterprises of the Ostrava-Karvina coal field, from the Ostroj enterprise in Opava, and heroes of socialist labor. It was attended by Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier, and by other party and government representatives.

The heads of brigades of socialist labor reported on the fulfillment of the plan for mining output and preparatory work, capital investment and the operationalizing of new mechanical equipment. The guests were briefed about the response to the appeal made by heroes of socialist labor for developing a working intitative aimed at fulfilling mining tasks set for the third year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and for creating the necessary coal stocks. At the close of the discussion, Comrade Lubomir Strougal thanked the miners from the Ostrava-Karvina coal field for the exemplary initative they have displayed in fulfilling their tasks and expressed his deep appreciation of the new socialist pledges made.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA ON NEED FOR COHESION OF PARTY RANKS

AU071613Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Article by Juraj Bobota and Jan Machyhiak: "The Party's Unity; To Deepen and Develop the Cohesion of Party Ranks"]

[Text] MARXISM-LENINISM TEACHES, AND HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE CONFIRMS, THAT ONLY A PARTY WHICH IS A REVOLUTIONARY, MILITANT, CEMENTED AND A UNITED POLITICAL ORGANIZATION CAN LEAD THE MASSES AND STAND AT THE HEAD OF THEIR BATTLE FOR ENTHRONING THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT, FOR BUILDING SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM. [paragraph continues]

"ONLY A UNITED AND DISCIPLINED PARTY, ONE WITH A PURPOSEFUL LEADERSHIP, A VITAL PARTY WITH ACTION ABILITY, A PARTY OF ENTHUSIASTIC DILLIGENT MEMBERS CAN BECOME AN ATTRACTIVE FORCE FOR THE WORKERS MASSES. ONLY SUCH A PARTY CAN INSPIRE THEM WITH CONFIDENCE, ONLY SUCH A PARTY CAN FIGHT AND LEAD," KLEMENT GOTTWALD USED TO STRESS.

The party's unity belongs among the basic Marxist-Leninist principles of party structure, life and activity. V.I. Lenin understood the party's unity as the rallying of all party members, all bodies and organizations on uniform ideological, tactical and organizational foundations, as the materialization of a uniform program on the basis of uniform statutes.

Our party conducts its battle for the cohesion and unity of its ranks so as to simultaneously establish firm foundations for the lasting development of the activity of the entire party and, under its leadership, of all working people. This, however, requires every communist to consistently proceed from the Marxist-Leninist content of party unity. This content is expressed in the resolution on topical questions of party unity, adopted at the CPCZ Central Committee session in December 1970, which has a lasting current validity.

A Live, Dynamic Process

The basis of the communist party's unity is MARXISM-LENINISM. The knowledge of Marxism-Leninism enables every party member and candidate member to correctly recognize the complicated social processes, to orient himself and to draw appropriate conclusions in time. The basic document and means that shape communits into a union of people who thank the same way is THE PARTY PROGRAM, and the expression of ideological unity is the RESOLUTION. The decisive prerequisite for achieving party unity is IDEOLOGICAL UNITY, which always decisively influences the organization, and the forms and methods of its work. V.I. Lenin taught: "WITHOUT A COMMON IDEOLOGICAL FOUNDATION THE QUESTION OF UNIFICATION CANNOT EVEN BE CONSIDERED."

The communist party shapes its ideological, organizational, action and international unity in its everyday purposeful political, ideological-upbringing and organizational work. From this it follows that, in the same way that the party is a live and developing dynamic organism, the unity of this organism is not static, but is a continuous process of creating and constantly consolidating unity. The party's unity is a living, dynamic thing, which develops in the same way that the CPCZ itself does, as does its internal life and activity.

In the resolution on the topical question of party unity, the party organizations are instructed '...TO DEEPEN AND DEVELOP, TO GUARD THE COHESION OF PARTY RANKS AS THEY WOULD THE APPLE OF THEIR EYE AND NOT TO PERMIT ANY WEAKENING OF THE PARTY'S REVOLUTIONARY, MARXIST-LENINIST INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER." The party must be unified and united on Marxist-Leninist principles. This makes it requisite to raise the ideological level and maturity of all its members, so that they master the foundations of the theory of Marxism-Leninism and are ideollogically firm. This is a basic and lasting task, and the level of ideological unification achieved by the entire party lies in the quality of its accomplishment. THIS STATEMENT EXPRESSIVELY UNDERSCORES THE INTEGRATING ROLE OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK AND ITS IMPACT ON THE PARTY'S OVERALL ACTION ABILITY.

Organizational Unity

Even though the ideological unity of the Marxist-Leninist party is very important and inevitable, it would be incomplete were it not consolidated by organizational unity on the basis of the CPCZ statutes. The party statutes contain and anchor the Marxist-Leninist principles, the norms of the party's structure, life and activity as they were worked out by V.I. Lenin on the basis of the results and experience of the communist movement. Their justification was tested by the decade-long practice of the CPSU and of our own CPCZ, as well as by that of other communist and workers parties.

The leading, basic principle of the communist party's organizational structure is DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM. The principle of democratic centralism makes it possible to combine intra-party democracy, activity and independence of communists with centralism and equal discipline, without which organizational unity is unthinkable. Marx and Engels taught that, in the revolutionary battle, "THE WORKERS CLASS MUST PROCEED IN THE MOST ORGANIZED, UNIFIED AND INDEPENDENT WAY." These qualities of the workers class are and must be intrinsic to its vanguard--the communist party. It is in this sense that V.I. Lenin understood and safeguarded unity and the state of organization; In analyzing the battle against imperialism and opportunism of various colors, he wrote that "THE GREATEST DANGER IS REPRESENTED IN THIS SENSE BY PEOPLE WHO REFUSE TO GRASP THAT THE BATTLE AGAINST IMPERIALISM IS AN EMPTY AND FALSE PHRASE IF IT IS NOT TIED IN A REVOLUTIONARY WAY WITH THE BATTLE AGAINST OPPORTUNISM."

Learning from the CPSU's rich experience of many years, our party declared at the CPCZ Central Committee sessions in April and May 1969, after the counterrevolution had been warded off, that it is a Marxist-Leninist party, that it must not only acknowledge Marxist-Leninist principles, but must also follow them, adhering to the unity of revolutionary theory and practice, of words and deeds, thus strengthening its unity and the party's leading role in our socialist society. This stance was voiced for and addressed to those who strove, even prior to January 1968, and particularly after that time, to reject the principle of democrat : centralism by preaching autonomism for party bodies and organizations, the minority's insubordination to the resolutions of the majority and of higher party bodies. They rejected uniform party discipline and strove to change the CPCZ into a discussion club. That is why they demanded that party statutes anchor "the right of minority and of group opinions." Their concern was to abuse intraparty democracy by shouting about "some kind of dictatorship" in the party and to push through an unlimited informal freedom allowing creation of various factions and groups.

The resolution on topical questions of party unity, confirmed by the 14th and 15th CPCZ Congresses, stresses that in the political, ideological and organizational unity of the party "...LIES THE SOURCE OF ITS STRENGTH, THE EXPRESSION OF RESPONSIBILITY TOWARD THE WORKERS CLASS AND OTHER WORKING PEOPLE, AS WELL AS THE PREREQUISITE OF FIRM TIES WITH THE PEOPLE."

A firm party organization and conscious discipline is no subjective wish; it is the law governing the development and activity of the Marxist-Leninist party, which determines this party's character as the revolutionary vanguard of the workers class. The communist party would not be able to play the role of political leader, organizer and tutor of the workers class and the working masses if it did not act as a united, firmly rallied disciplined organization.

A Lasting Process

The resolution on party unity instructs us to consistently implement the principles of democratic centralism and to unconditionally respect the resolutions of higher party bodies in lower party bodies and organizations, respect which must be shown by all party members. This demand continues to be topical. The 11th CPCZ Central Committee session in March 1978 stressed that it is necessary that we substantially "IMPROVE WORK WITH PARTY RESOLUTIONS. THE PARTY RESOLUTIONS MUST SPEEDILY REACH THE]PARTY] LINKS IN WHICH THEIR MATERIALIZATION IS DECIDED ON. IT IS NECESSARY TO PERFECT THE QUALITY OF ALL PHASES OF WORK WITH THE RESOLUTIONS, WITH THEIR TIMELY AND COMPREHENSIVE BREAK-DOWN, ACCORDING TO LOCAL CONDITIONS AND TO THE DEFINITION OF THE COURSE, RESPONSIBILITY AND INSURANCE OF THEIR CONSISTENT IMPLEMENTATION AND CONTROL."

From these ideas it arises that THE DEEPENING OF OUR PARTY'S ORGANIZATIONAL UNITY IS A PERMANENT PROCESS, WHICH IS DETERMINED BY NEW, MORE DEMANDING CONDITIONS OF BUILDING AN ADVANCED SOCIALIST SOCIETY. [paragraph continues]

In the process of its building arise new, complicated tasks, the party's role in the economic sphere further increases and the tasks of the party's ideological work broaden.

Understandably, all this demands the activation of all party work, a systematic implementation of the Leninist style, forms and methods of work, in the manner which fulfillment of the exacting tasks set by the 15th CPCZ Congress demands.

From the Unity of Ideas to the Unity of Deeds

Political and action unity is an indivisible part of the party's unity. It is a logical culmination of the synthesis of ideological and organizational unity into the UNITY OF POLITICAL ACTION. Political and action unity obliges all party bodies, basic organizations, party members and candidate members to systematically fulfill the party line, which at present stems from the 15th CPCZ Congress' program, from the Central Committee's resolution, and from the resolutions of lower-level party bodies.

Revolutionary social practice confirms that the unity of views, strengthened by organizational unity, is transformed into an action unity of organization, and the communists into the unity of political action. THUS, THE UNITY OF IDEAS AND WORDS IS TRANSFORMED INTO THE UNITY OF DEEDS. Any impairment of these aspects of party unity weakens the party's ability to implement and weakens its leading role in society. Therefore, the resolution on topical questions of party unity draws attention to the fact that "NONOBSERVANCE OF THE APPROVED PROCEDURE--WHETHER IT PROCEEDS FROM IMPATIENCE, PETIT BOURGEOIS RADICALISM, DISREGARD FOR THE EXPERIENCE OF MASSES, SKIPPING THE NECESSARY STAGES OR OPPORTUNIST TEMPORIZING--IMPAIRS THE PARTY'S ACTION UNITY AND IS HARMFUL; NONOBSERVANCE OF THE PROCEDURE CREATES SCOPE FOR SMALL GROUPINGS [SKUPINKARENIE] AND THE ACTIVITY OF FACTIONS."

Therefore, nonobservance of the line and procedure, nonfulfillment of resolutions, attempts to circumvent complicated and exacting tasks, to opportunistically mark one's time, to fall into complacency or passivity, to succumb to petit bourgeois pessimism and whimpering, in all cases means to weaken the party unity, its authority and trustworthiness among the masses. The 11th CPCZ Central Committee session emphasized that all controlling bodies, all competent officials must keep in mind that violation of the congress' directives has grave political, ideoeducational and moral consequences.

Fulfillment of the resolution on topical questions of party unity means that IN THE INTEREST OF UNITY, THE PARTY WILL CLEANSE ITSELF OF PEOPLE NOT OBSERVING UNIFIED PROCEDURE, VIOLATING PARTY, STATE AND WORK DISCIPLINE, MISUSING THEIR POSITION AND HARMING THE CPCZ'S GOOD NAME AND AUTHORITY.

After 1968, our party won the trust of the working people, especially by drawing a lesson from the crisis development, by renewing and consolidating its unity and action capability, by determining and--with a broad participation of the working people--implementing the exacting program of the 15th CPCZ Congress. PEOPLE ASSESS THE COMMUNISTS NOT ACCORDING TO THEIR WORDS, BUT ACCORDING TO THEIR DEEDS. THEREFORE, EVEN TODAY--AFTER THE ANNUAL PARTY MEMBERS' MEETINGS, AFTER THE 11TH CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION AND THE MARCH CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION, THE DISTRICT AND REGIONAL CONFERENCES--THE STRUGGLE FOR A CONTINUED REVIVAL AND DEEPENING OF THE PARTY'S UNITY AND ITS ACTION CAPABILITY IS THE ORDER OF THE DAY. Communists have never been satisfied with what they have achieved, but take upon themselves ever more demanding and bolder tasks. [paragraph continues]

Their fulfillment demands increasing the quality and standard of the bodies', committees' and party groups' discussions, deepening the Leninist style of work and thus strengthening the implementary [realizaonu] ability of the party.

International Unity Our Ranks

INTERNATIONAL UNITY is an inseparable part of the party's ideological, organizational, political and action unity. It is the manifestation of proletarian internationalism, which is born at the same time as the revolutionary workers movement, and as the creation of the workers class' party.

The CPCZ is an inseparable part of the international communist and workers movement. It learns from the experience of the CPSU and the other fraternal parties. It proceeds from the fact that the contemporary interests of the struggle for the cause of the workers class always demand an ever increasing cohesiveness of ranks of all communist parties, as well as of the great army of communists in all countries. Therefore, the resolution on topical questions of party unity calls for insuring "THAT THE PARTY BE A FIRM LINK OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT, AND THAT IT BE ABLE TO FULFILL ALL ITS INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND ACTIVELY CONTRIBUTE TOWARD IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE 1969 MOSCOW CONSULTATIONS."

The CPCZ has been responsibly fulfilling its international obligations, actively participating in implementation of the conclusions of the communist and workers parties' international consultations, purposefully fighting for consolidation of peace throughout the world. Our party has been actively participating in all events and meetings that contribute toward consolidation and deepening of this movement's unity. It has been fighting contemporary Eurocommunism, adventurism and big power chauvinism.

The party's international unity not only has an international but also an internal foundation, arising--among other things--from the fact that in every state only one international communist party can exist, in the interest of the consistent struggle of the workers class. This was one of the basic conditions for admitting the CPCZ in the Communist Internationale.

In 1968-69, our party rejected attempts at smashing the united international party of the workers class. Even following the federal arrangement of the state, the CPCZ remained a unified party. IT ASSOCIATES ALL COMMUNISTS, REGARDLESS OF THEIR NATIONALITY, AND GUIDES THEM TOWARD FULFILLMENT OF A COMMON GOAL. OUR EXPERIENCE HAS SUFFICIENTLY TAUGHT US THAT THE MORE UNITED OUR RANKS ARE, THE STRONGER IS THE INFLUENCE OF OUR IDEAS ON THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT, THE MORE WE CONSOLIDATE THE UNITY AND THE COHESIVENESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT.

BRIEFS

CPSU'S BODYUL VISITS FARMS--"The Soviet party delegation, led by Ivan Bodyul, member of the CSPU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, yesterday arrived in the Galanta District." The delegation visited a unified agricultural cooperative in Sala. The delegation then went to the Dunajska Streda District, where they visited a state farm at Gabcikovo and a fruit and vegetable processing enterprise at Dunajska Streda. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD]

SHAH OF IRAN POSTPONES OFFICIAL VISIT

LD091425Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1253 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tehran--The shahanshah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr, has cancelled his planned official visits to Romania and the GDR, which were scheduled for next week. This was announced by the Iranian Court Ministry on Saturday.

The GDR's diplomatic representative was officially informed by Iranian sources that in view of the "events in Iran and in the interest of the state" it had been decided that the planned visits by the shahanshah should be postponed. The Iranian sources asked for understanding of this decision.

LEADERS EXTEND CONGRATULATORY GREETINGS TO BULGARIA

LD082128Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings to Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and to Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The telegram says:

"On the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the bonds of friendship between our two fraternal parties, states and peoples are being constantly consolidated. This is fully and wholly in keeping with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 14 September 1977, which is a firm foundation for the collaboration between our states and peoples and for the steady process of drawing closer together."

Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph give the assurance that the GDR will continue in the future to do all in its power for the further development and strengthening of the cooperation between the SED and the Bulgarian Communist Party and between the two states and peoples.

Greetings to DPRK

LD082140Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1804 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, GDR premier, have sent a message of congratulations, couched in cordial terms, to the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Il-song, and to the premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Yi Chong-ok, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. The message says in part:

The DPRK people, led by the Korean Workers Party, has successfully rebuffed the imperialist aggression agains the young DPRK. Supported by the firm solidarity of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community it has made great progress in the struggle for the construction of socialism and in the consolidation of its international standing.

The people of the German Democratic Republic are sincerely pleased at the impressive achievements of the Korean working people in the construction of an industrial socialist state with a developed form of agriculture and congratulates them wholeheartedly on this. Rest assured that the German Democratic Republic, true to the principles of proletarian internationalism, gives its full support to the striving of the Korean people to secure a lasting peace in Korea, for the complete withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the unification of their homeland.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS ATTEND WREATH-LAYING CEREMONY

LD1011154Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0920 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The members of the GDR party and state leadership and antifascist resistance fighters from many countries honored the memory of the victims of fascism and militarism with a wreath-laying ceremony at the Unter den Linden memorial in Berlin on Sunday. Immediately before the beginning of the mass rally marking international rembrance day for the victims of fascism and combat day against fascism and war, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other leading personages of the republic, together with foreign guests, proceeded to the memorial.

The ribbon of the wreath from the SED Central Committee carried the inscription: "In Memory of the Heroes of the Antifascist Resistance Fight--To the Victims of Hitlerite Barbarism." In front of the glass obelisk with the eternal flame and the urns containing the ashes from fascist concentration camps as well as bloody soil from battlefields of World War II, Erich Honecker and the other personages stood for 1 minute in silence. Following this ceremony the members of the party and state leadership and the foreign guests walked through rows of Berlin workers to Bebel Square, venue of the mass rally.

HONECKER TOASTS USSR DELEGATION AT LEIPZIG FAIR

AU0813O5Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Erich Honecker toast to the USSR Government delegation led by Electrical Equipment Industry Minister Aleksey Antonov at the Leipzig fair USSR pavillon on 3 September]

[Text] Dear Comrade Antonov, dear Comrade Abrasimov, dear Comrade Kustov:

At this historic moment for our republic, it is difficult to convey the right words for our deep gratitude. All German comrades present here are happy to have been able to witness the successful conclusion of this space flight. This great event is cause for us to thank you again for the great perpetual friendship which the Soviet Union shows the GDR.

I am very pleased to be able to welcome you to the 1978 Leipzig fall fair, and to cordially thank you for your invitation to visit the pavillion of the USSR. These meetings have long been a good tradition in our cooperation that is developing more and more fruitfully. With joy, we are able to state that our meeting today is taking place at the time of a magnificent event. The names Vladimir Kovalyonok, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn will forever occupy an honorable place in our peoples' history.

The joint space flight on the cosmonauts Bykovskiy and Jaehn that has been completed today, on 3 September 1978, constitutes a new high point in the fraternal relations between our parties, states and peoples.

Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn, as well as their colleagues who are still up in space, have demonstrated that our friendship, the friendship between the Soviet Union and the GDR, has stood its test both in space and on earth. The successfully concluded space flight gives worldwide testimony of the high state of science and technology in the USSR and the GDR. From this rostrum, I would like to thank the Soviet people, its glorious communist party, its Leninist Central Committee and its general secretary and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, personally, for the fact that through the USSR the way into the cosmos has been opened for a GDR citizen, and thus for the country of Marx and Engels.

Our Siggi has devoted his space flight to the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding, an important event in the history of our people and of Europe, which is being worthily prepared by our country's working people in the community of the socialist states. The joint space flight gives evidence before the whole world of the productive power of socialism. It proves impressively how the potentials of our country are growing because it is fraternally allied with the Soviet Union and firmly integrated in the community of socialist states. This togetherness is giving us increased opportunities to insure a high rate of progress in the scientific, economic and cultural field.

At the 1978 fall fair, too, the exhibit of the USSR constitutes a convincing display of the constantly growing strength of the Soviet national economy. It impressively demonstrates the creativeness and the achievements of your country's working people in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress for establishing the material foundations of communism. In the very same sense, the tour of the Moldavian Soviet Republic's exhibit has also been highly valuable for us.

Here, in the Soviet pavilion, as well as in the exhibit of our GDR and those of other fraternal countries, a multitude of displays demonstrates the advantages of socialist economic integration. We are implementing it according to plan, successfully and to the benefit of all states of the socialist community. We regard the close and friendly cooperation of our two countries as an important contribution toward strengthening the socialist family of peoples.

At my latest meeting with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the Crimea, which passed in a friendly, cordial atmosphere and was marked by a full agreement of views on all questions discussed, we were able to proceed from excellent results of this cooperation. Its development fills us all with pride and confidence because we know how much the further strengthening of the forces of socialism and of peace depends on it. We know how important it is to fully utilize the large potentials resulting from it. This aim is served by the program of specialization and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR for the period until 1990, which is being worked out taking into consideration the long-term target programs approved by the 32d CEMA session.

Dear friends and comrades, we take this opportunity to convey to the Soviet people our cordial fraternal greetings and to wish it new, great successes in communist construction. Much success also for you all in your work at the Leipzig fair.

Let us drink to the successful conclusion of the space flight of our friends Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn; to the glorious CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee and its general secretary, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, our dear friend and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev; and to the unbreakable fraternal friendship between our Marxist-Leninist parties, our two states and peoples.

LEIPZIG AUTUMN FAIR CONCLUSION REPORTED

LD110632Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Leipzig--The 1978 Leipzig autumn fair closed on Sunday evening after 8 successful days of business and negotiations in all sectors. It confirmed the reputation of the GDR's international trade metropolis as an acknowledged center of outward-looking trade, technical advancement and peaceful cooperation in line with the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. Over 6,000 exhibitors from 47 countries and West Berlin offered their goods in the sectors associated with the autumn fair, chiefly in the chemical and chemical plant sector, textile and printing machinery, commercial vehicles, medical engineering and timber processing. Businessmen, technical experts and scientists from almost 100 countries of all continents visited Leipzig. The tour on the first day of the fair by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other members of the party and state leadership highlighted the importance the GDR attaches to the expansion of international trade.

With 6,370 new or improved lines, the GDR's 2,800 foreign trade enterprises, combines and enterprises showed the high efficiency of the GDR's socialist economy and its growing export capacity. GDR industry exhibited some 52,000 products, and many of its exhibits were the product of collaboration with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The 10 member-countries of CEMA demonstrated by their impressive show that the CEMA community is the world's most dynamic economic region and provides a strong impetus to the expansion of international trade. The USSR, which showed some 7,000 exhibits in its pavilion, was once again the largest exhibitor from the socialist countries. Eleven developing countries showed many exhibits on an enlarged area testifying to their rapid economic and technical progress. The presence of 1,500 exhibitors from 24 capitalist countries and West Berlin, including many leading industrial enterprises and banks, again highlighted Leipzig's role as a center of East-West trade.

The internationally well represented technical sectors and their agricultural chemicals, plastics machinery and progressive textile technology groups bore the character of specialized trade fairs. Over 2,000 local and foreign visitors made use of the international program of scientific and technical events to brief themselves on the latest state of engineering and technology. The Leipzig fair office and the Chamber of Technology organized over 80 specialized lectures as well as an international symposium on catalysts. Experts from 12 countries briefed themselves on the latest production processes and explained the top products on show.

Hundreds of applications by exhibitors from 28 countries once again showed the international interest in the coveted gold medals and diplomas awarded at the fair. They were awarded, inter alia, for exhibits of a high scientific-technological level resulting from the economic integration of the CEMA countries.

PARTY, STATE DELEGATION TOUR PYONGYANG

LD091144Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1014 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Pyongyang--The GDR party and state delegation led by Paul Verner, member of the SED Central Committee Pol'tburo and member of the Council of State, which is taking part in the celebration to mark the 30th anniversary of the DPRK, visited the Pyongyang College of Economics yesterday.

In the evening, the delegation went for a ride on the new section of the capital's subway, which was opened a few days ago to mark the anniversary. With the new section, the total length of the Pyongyang subway, which now has four stations, is 40 kilometers.

SOVIET MARSHAL ADDRESSES ANTIFASCIST RALLY

DW1010058Y East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0916 GMT 10 Sep 78 DW

[Speech by Marshal of the Air Force of the Soviet Union and member of the Presidium of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans Sergey Ignatyevich Rudenko; in Russian with subsequent German translation read by interpreter--live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Honecker, dear Comrade Stoph, dear comrades and friends:

Allow me, on behalf of the Presidium of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans and of our delegation, to greet you most cordially. We have come to today's rally to honor the memory of the antifascist resistance fighters, who gave their lives for a bright future of all mankind. It is particularly significant that this rally is held in Berlin, the capital of the first socialist worker-peasant state in the history of Germany, which will observe its 30th anniversary next year.

In the fraternal family of the countries of the socialist community of states, the German Democratic Republic has scored impressive successes in the building of socialism and has gained international prestige. The all-round cooperation of the fraternal socialist state in the political, economic, ideological and cultural fields has become a powerful propelling force of social progress which is possible only under the conditions of peaceful coexistence.

The flight of a new, international team of cosmonauts into space, this time composed of representatives of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, which was performed according to program, is another confirmation of our friendship and cooperation. This is why peace is worth so much to us; this is why we endeavor toward uniting all progressive mankind in the struggle for the consolidation of security, for disarmament, against the production of the neutron bomb and other, new kinds of mass destruction weapons.

The peoples of the fraternal socialist countries are forming one line in this struggle together with the young liberated states and all those who advocate the implementation of the agreements of Helsinki, and all those who wholeheartedly approve of the results of the UN special assembly on disarmament which was recently concluded.

Dear comrades, we are aware that the glorious traditions of the antifascist struggle are the traditions of proletarian internationalism, are alive in the hearts and in the deeds of the youth of the GDR which is learning and working under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by our friend and comrade, Erich Honecker. May the youth not only commemorate those who lost their lives in the antifascist struggle but continue their struggle in the name of the triumph of the ideas of peace and friendship among peoples. [applause]

Our memory will never allow us to forget the hard lessons of history; the aggressiveness and treachery of imperialism. It will never allow us to lose sight of those forces which do not desist from a policy of expansion and which are prepared, for the sake of their egoistic ends, to take up arms again. The revanchist forces make no bones about the fact that they are against the political realities which have emerged in contemporary Europe, against the unalterable frontiers, against the positive tendencies toward the strengthening of security and cooperation. Various neo-Nazi riots in some countries testify to the fact that the relations of the fascist organizations are adopting an organized international character. We must not underrate this danger.

The Soviet veterans are gratified at seeing that the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR are standing in the first line of defense for peace. We are convinced that the close all-round cooperation of the fraternal socialist states is the guarantee for the security of the peoples and of lasting peace on our globe. [applause]

In conclusion dear comrades, allow me, a veteran of the Soviet Air Force, to cordially congratulate the people of the German Democratic Republic and you, its representatives, on the successful flight of the first cosmonaut of the German Democratic Republic, Siegmund Jaehn. [applause] Allow me, on behalf of the Soviet war veterans, to wish the working people of the German Democratic Republic new, great successes in the task posed by the 9th SED Congress. To wish you, dear friends, and all citizens of the German Democratic Republic, a peaceful, happy life, good health, happiness, and prosperity. May the unshakable friendship of the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the German Democratic Republic, and all fraternal countries of the socialist community consolidate and further develop. Long live peace in all the world. [applause]

PREMIER STOPH ADDRESSES ANTIFASCIST DAY RECEPTION

LD110542Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1959 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Premier Willi Stoph gave a reception in Berlin on Sunday evening on the occasion of the international remembrance day for the victims of fascist terror and the action day against fascism and war. Representatives of antifascist resistance organizations from 21 countries were present. In his speech, Willi Stoph said that the traditions of the fight against fascism and imperialist war were firmly routed in the GDR. He said: After our people's liberation from Hitler fascism by the glorious Soviet Army and its allies in the anti-Hitler coalition, we eliminated German imperialism and militarism and embarked on a peaceful and democratic development.

On action day against fascism and imperialist war, the GDR pledged sympathy and support to all peoples committed to winning or consolidating national independence and social progress. The GDR felt particularly close solidarity with the fighters against fascist terror and racial discrimination.

And, with the aim of securing a lasting peace on the basis of peaceful coexistence, the GDR is cooperating with states of different social systems. Willi Stoph supported the efforts of the international federation of resistance fighters to organize a world conference in 1979 in conjunction with the organizations of former war veterans. Sergey Rudenko, the Soviet representative, praised the successful development of the GDR, which was carrying on the work of millions of antifascists. Zygmunt Blecszanin conveyed the greetings of the international federation of resistance fighters. The world owed it to the victims of fascist terror and war not to allow a general amnesty or a statute of limitations for war criminals and mass murderers anywhere, he said.

FRG MINISTER INVITED ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD090206Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2131 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--At the invitation of Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister for construction, Dieter Haack, FRG minister of regional planning, housing and city planning, will visit the GDR next week.

'NUMEROUS' TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH MOZAMBIQUE

LD110218Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Today, the 14th International Agricultural, Trade and Industrial fair was concluded in Maputo, the Mozambique capital. Once again the GDR signed numerous trade agreements with the host country. Thus, the supply of more W50 trucks as well as road building machines, excavators, cranes and forklift trucks from the GDR to Mozambique was agreed.

STUDY ON SED HISTORY PROMOTED AT SALES MEETING

LD090328Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The topical significance of the study of the history of the SED was noted today at a sales promotion meeting in Suhl by Erich Mueckenberger, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission. He told the 1,200 participants that the thorough study of the revolutionary struggle of the party helped the people to increase their understanding of both short-term and long-term tasks in the realization of the decisions of the 9th party Congress and to use initiative in mastering them. The work also made it clear that history is not a haphazard accumulation of events. The historical development had only been successful because the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin and the development according to laws of social determinism discovered by them had been consistently applied. Erich Mueckenberger also noted that the preparations for the 30th anniversary of the GDR showed that the people in Suhl Bezirk, in particular the working class, give a high assessment to the consistent policy of the SED. The growing relation of trust among people, party and government is characterized at present by the undertaking of new obligations for the all-round strengthening of the socialist fatherland.

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR UNAUTHORIZED BORDER CROSSING

AU081358Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 5 September 1978 FRG citizen Heinrich Neuhaus crossed the GDR state border in the Eisenach area, and was subsequently arrested.

The detailed circumstances of the border crossing are at present being investigated by the competent GDR organs.

TWO FRG CITIZENS ARRESTED FOR 'SUBVERSIVE ACTS'

AU0809[illegible] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 3 September 1978 security organs arrested at the Wartha GDR border crossing point the FRG citizens Juergen Seif and Marianne Hallgermann from Dietzenbach (FRG).

They had entered the GDR taking advantage of the visa privileges granted to Leipzig fair visitors, and used their GDR stay for committing subversive acts. Juergen Seif and Marianne Hallgermann had participated several times before in professionally organized gang crimes on the GDR transit routes.

Investigative proceedings have been instituted and warrants of arrest issued.

ESCAPE ATTEMPT FAILS AT CZECH BORDER

LD0[illegible] Hamburg DPA in German 1050 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Munich--An escape attempt by two young GDR citizens failed at the Czechoslovak border crossing at Rosshaupt opposite Waidhaus in the Upper Palatinate yesterday morning. This was announced by the Bavarian minister of the interior in Munich today without any further details being given.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS RECEIVED--Berlin (ADN)--On Wednesday, 6 September, GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph received Ertugrul Ciragan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey, Mario Calabria, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federative Republic of Brazil, and Dr Cyriel F.M. Lemmens, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Belgium, for their first visits. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GUINEA--Conakry (ADN)--On 6 September GDR Ambassador Gerhard Heida presented his credentials to President Sekou Toure in Conakry. Ambassador Heida conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, which were returned with equal cordiality by Sekou Toure. At the subsequent talk, the sides expressed the wish to deepen the long standing friendly relations between the two states in the interest of strengthening world peace, and to the benefit of both peoples. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

DONATIONS FOR VIETNAM--According to Berthold Handwerker, secretary of the Vietnam board of the GDR Solidarity Committee, in the first half of 1978 this committee raised M23 million for Vietnam's socialist construction. These solidarity funds came from donations of the GDR people, especially from contributions of FDGB members. Handwerker named the following as examples of GDR solidarity aid for Vietnam which were financed from these funds: The expansion of a GDR built training institute for skilled metal workers and a contribution to the construction of an orthopedic-technical center. He noted the participation of GDR specialists in project planning and construction of the city of Vinh under a government agreement that has been extended until 1980. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

BUDAPEST RADIO COMMENTS ON CAMP DAVID TALKS

LD101247Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Gyorgy Onodi commentary]

[Text] At the moment everyone is merely guessing about Camp David, particularly about who has put what plans on the table. The only leak of interest to emerge was the possible presence of American troops in the region. But even this might have been merely a trial balloon--Washington wanting to see how the outside world would react. It is difficult to imagine that Carter wanted to ascertain the views of his negotiating partners. In that case he would have sent a special envoy to Cairo and Jerusalem.

It is also questionable whether the meeting is being held because the participants believe in the possibility of a settlement. There would seem to be no agreement because the Egyptian and Israeli positions differ on matters of detail. This is also true of course, but what is much more important is that the participants know that the possibility of a separate deal is excluded due to the opposition of a number of Arab countries. They would reject such a deal not because they do not want peace but because they are aware that the basis for an Egyptian-Israeli bargain is a joint platform against progress.

The precondition for the settlement principle known as Pax Americana is elimination of the progressive regimes. This is why the topics discussed at Camp David may well include the question of how to deepen the Lebanese trap for Syria and the PLO and what strategies to employ against the other countries belonging to the rejectionist front. Naturally these questions cannot be discussed openly. What will be published will resemble the mini concessions set out in the troop separation agreements, which then helped, and presumably now will help again, the Egyptian leadership to overcome its internal problems, particularly the impatience of public opinion.

Speeches Presented

LD071400Y Budapest MTI in English 1049 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI)--Wednesday in Budapest in the Csepel auto factory, the Hungarian solidarity committee was holding an enlarged session. The opening event of the traditional autumn series of events mounted in Hungary to express solidarity with the peoples fighting for their freedom and independence was also attended by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and general secretary of the Central Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. The session was also attended by the visiting delegation of the Vietnamese solidarity committee, headed by Chairman Hoang Minh Giam.

In his opening speech, Sandor Harmati, chairman of the Hungarian solidarity committee, said that the aim of the autumn series of events were to reiterate the active solidarity of the Hungarian people with all the peoples who are fighting for their liberation, social progress, and against imperialism and reaction.

Hoang Minh Giam, chairman of the Vietnamese solidarity committee, forwarded the fraternal greetings of the people of Vietnam.

Then, speaking of the Chinese and Cambodian military intervention, he stressed: Negotiations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the peoples concerned are the only way of solving the issue. But that needs an extreme amount of patience and cold blood. We should not fall victim to provocations. At the same time, we have to act firmly in the defence of our national sovereignty. Our policy is an open and just one, and that meets the genuine interests of the three peoples.

Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP PC and general secretary of Central Council of the Patriotic People's Front, also made a contribution during the session.

"All the peoples of the world who are fighting for their just national rights, freedom and independence, are worthy of our support. Our assistance should be focused on where and what they need most badly. Such an approach has characterized our solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam and Angola, and all those who are forced to face imperialist and neocolonialist provocations, aggressive and expansionist efforts," Istvan Sarlos stressed.

L Harriman, chairman of the anti-apartheid committee of the United Nations, has cabled his felicitations for the session of the Hungarian solidarity committee.

Meets Sarlos, Gyori; Departs

LD081420Y Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI)--The delegation of the Vietnamese Solidarity and Friendship Committee, which--invited by the Hungarian Solidarity Committee--was visiting Hungary 30 August-7 September and was headed by Hoang Minh Giam, chairman of that committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, left Budapest Thursday.

The delegation was conducting talks with leaders of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee and the Hungarian National Peace Council. The Vietnamese delegation gave an account of the newly established solidarity and friendship committee, the political, economic and cultural achievements in the past three years, as well as the difficulties caused by the armed aggression of Cambodia's ruling clique and the increasingly anti-Vietnam policy of the Chinese leaders.

The delegation has been received by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, general secretary of the Central Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, and Imre Gyori, secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP. During cordial discussions it got expression that, like during the fight against the American imperialists, the Hungarian party and government as well as the Hungarian people profess solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the heroic people of Vietnam, in the face of China's great power endeavours and attempted intervention, and in the efforts to drive back the armed aggression by the Cambodians.

During the talks the Hungarian side stressed that the Hungarian society will continue to support their true cause with all means, and will extend all to the best of their powers for their work of building socialism.

During meetings on the occasion of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam contributions were made by Hoang Minh Giam too, who forwarded the gratitude of the people of Vietnam for the fraternal solidarity and effective assistance.

Official Interviewed

LD091305Y Budapest MTI in English 1056 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 9 (MTI)--Invited by the Hungarian solidarity committee, Hoang Minh Giam, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV), has visited Budapest in the head of a delegation. The politician has given a statement for the Budapest daily NEPSZABADSAG. The statement is carried in the Saturday issue. Speaking of the Cambodia-provoked border region war, and the political, economic and military pressure by China, he said among others: "They are the most important issues for us today, and the two cannot be separated. Cambodia's present leaders would not have had the courage to set off the war without Chinese assistance. The provocations were launched merely a few days following the victory of 1975. The plans for this war of aggression had been ready for long."

"The causes can be found in China's attitude and policy. They assisted us against the French and the Americans, and we never forgot the compulsory gratitude. Yet now they are accusing us of conducting an ungrateful and hostile policy. In their eyes our sin is that we cultivate good relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. They consider the Soviet Union to be enemy No one, consequently consider Vietnam as the enemy of China. They have never liked our independent policy. Already during the war, Vietnam took an opposing stand against, e.g. the Chinese "Cultural Revolution", and it did not permit to import it to Vietnam. Neither do we accept the theory of "three worlds," whose practical consequence is that for China the Soviet Union is enemy No one, and that they deny the existence of the community of the socialist countries. China's today's leaders are conducting a chauvinist and expansionist policy. "The Chinese leadership, which one after the other turned down our proposals for a fair settlement," said Hoang Minh Giam in connection with the Chinese nationals living in Vietnam, "has finally been forced to enter negotiations, yet there is but slim hope for success." As for the Cambodian attacks, the Vietnamese politician said: "We act with self-constraint and soberly in the face of the attacks. In our view a military solution would not settle the affair. Our enemies wait for nothing but a lasting hatred between the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia, and are eager to become able to call us aggressor. Meantime, tens of thousands of people have fled Cambodia and came to Vietnam because of the atrocities. In Cambodia itself there have been several uprisings, even military units have turned against the present Phnom Penh leaders."

"In our foreign policy we devote major role to improving our relations with the Southeast Asian countries. That aim is served by the tour of Prime Minister Pham Van Dong." "Vietnam is a peace-loving country. After 30 years of suffering, the only condition of friendship with us is the honouring of our sovereignty. Our government has made it public that we would welcome the establishment of a peace zone in Southeast Asia; and the reason is that not only we are threatened by China's expansionist and aggressive attitude."

Several American delegations have lately visited Hanoi, the latest one being a congressional one. The talks with latter were attended by Hoang Minh Giam, too. Speaking of the talks he said: "I think the guests were satisfied, and we are on the road to make a headway...Our goodwill was evident also for the American guests."

OFFICIALS ATTEND DPRK AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD091304Y Budapest MTI in English 1054 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI)--On the occasion of the national day of his country, on Friday Ambassador to Budapest of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Chaesuk gave a reception at the embassy.

Bela Biszku, member of the HSWP Political Committee, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council [title as received]; Gyula Kallai, chairman of the Central Council of the Patriotic People's Front; Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; several ministers and a number of personalities of the country's political, economic and cultural life were there. Leaders of the foreign diplomatic representations in Budapest were also present.

[illegible]-LED DELEGATION MEETS WITH DPRK'S CHONG CHUN-KI

[illegible] Budapest MTI in English 1111 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 9 (MTI)--The Hungarian party and government delegation, which is currently in Pyongyang under the leadership of Gyula Szeker, member of the [illegible] and vice chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, to attend festive events marking the 30th anniversary of foundation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, visited a national economic exhibition of the Korean PDR, and went to see the revolutionary museum in the capital. The Hungarian delegation also met with Chong [illegible], alternate member of the Korean Labour Party Central Committee's Political Committee. At the cordial and friendly meeting, the parties exchanged views on timely questions of socialist building and on further development of the friendship and cooperation between the HSWP and the Korean Labour Party, as well as between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

[illegible] GREET DPRK, KIM IL-SONG ON ANNIVERSARY

[illegible] Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI)--On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Hungarian leaders Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar cabled their best wishes to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and Li Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK's administration council.

"Under the direction of the Workers' Party of Korea, the fraternal people of Korea, which have enjoyed the internationalist backing of the socialist countries, managed to liquidate colonial backwardness during a historically brief period, drove back the aggressors' armed attacks and have defended the socialist achievements of the fatherland," the telegram says.

"With sincere appreciation do the Hungarian people watch the prominent achievements the fraternal Korean people have executed in building socialism in the past 30 years, and the Hungarian people support the efforts aimed at creating the conditions favourable for peacefully and democratically reunite the country."

"The furtherance of the relations between our countries, the widening of cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, coincide with the common aspirations of the two peoples, help fortify the forces of socialism and promote peace and security in Europe and Asia," concludes the telegram of the Hungarian leaders.

GYORI LEADS DELEGATION TO ATTEND ETHIOPIAN ANNIVERSARY FETE

LD091215Y Budapest MTI in English 1110 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 9 (MTI)--Headed by Imre Gyori, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, a Hungarian party and government delegation left Saturday for Addis Ababa to attend festivities that mark the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

The delegation includes also Vencel Hazi, deputy foreign minister; Brigadier General Pal Kovacs, deputy defence minister, and Jozsef Varkonyi, Hungary's ambassador to Addis Ababa.

Arrives in Addis Ababa

LD110604Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Hungarian party and government delegation, led by Imre Gyori, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, which will participate in the celebrations honoring the anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution, has arrived in Addis Ababa.

In a statement to the Ethiopian press, Imre Gyori emphasized that Hungary supports the struggle of the Ethiopian people against foreign intervention aimed at breaking the territorial unity of the country. He added that further efforts are being made to widen bilateral contacts. Many high-ranking delegations are taking part in the celebrations. Fidel Castro, Cuban head of state is also expected in Ethiopia.

PUJA RECEIVES DEPARTING MALTESE CULTURE MINISTER

LD081854Y Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 8, (MTI)--Maltese Culture Minister Agatha Barbara, who had been on a visit in Hungary at the invitation of Rudolf Ronai, chairman of the Hungarian Institute for Cultural Relations, left Budapest on Friday. During her stay here, the minister conducted talks covering the state of cultural relations between the two countries and about the prospects of their further development. During the visit, the first Hungarian-Maltese cultural and scientific cooperation agreement was concluded.

Agatha Barbara was received by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Deputy Internal Trade Minister Karoly Molnar.

GASPAR-LED TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ITALY

LD091746Y Budapest MTI in English 1658 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, Sep 9, MTI--Invited by the association CGIL-CISL-UIL [Italian General Confederation of Labor-Confederation of Italian Workers Trade Unions-Italian Union of Labor]--Saturday a Hungarian trade union delegation left for Italy under the leadership of CCTU General Secretary Sandor Gaspar.

BRIEFS

NEW COMPUTER CENTER--A computer center is to be built at Szekszard. An agreement to this effect was signed on Thursday by leaders of the county and government as well as representatives of the Central Statistics Office. The electronic computer center will be constructed and equipped during the Sixth 5-Year Plan for the purpose of processing data from economic units and institutions of Tolna County. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Sep 78 p 8 WA]

CHARTER 77 STATEMENT TO BE PUBLISHED BY KOR

LD081201Y Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Sep 78 p 6 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Polish Social Self-Defence Committee Publishes a Czechoslovak Charter 77 Document"]

[Text] Mr Jacek Kuron has announced in Warsaw that since he has found it impossible to contact Wester press correspondents in Prague, Charter 77 spokesmen Mrs Kubisova and Mr Hejdanek have asked--under the terms of their recently concluded cooperation agreement--the Polish Social Self-Defense Committee (KOR) to publish their statement on the sentences passed on three Czech dissidents.

The spokesmen for Charter 77 have stated that Ivan Manasek and Michal Kobal were sentenced in August to 18 and 12 months imprisonment respectively for circulating three copies of the charter's document No 13 referring to the persecutions to which some pop music artists have been subjected. A third person--Pastor Jan Simsa--was sentenced to 8 months imprisonment for trying to intervene when a policeman was mistreating his wife during a search.

The case of the pastor is causing concern inasmuch as he has only one kidney left and suffers from a chronic allergy. The authorities refused to consider a medical certificate concerning the state of Simsa's health.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES FRENCH CHIEF OF STAFF

LD092230Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense and Politburo member, has received Gen Guy Mery, chief of staff of the French Armed Forces, who is staying in Poland. He has been paying a return visit to Poland at the invitation of the chief of general staff of the Polish Army.

The meeting passed in a matter of fact and cordial atmosphere. It was attended by Gen Florian Siwicki, chief of general staff and deputy minister of national defense. Also present were Serge Bordeviax, French ambassador to Poland. During his stay in our country the French guest familiarized himself with the life and training of soldiers of the People's Armed Forces of Poland, which are celebrating the anniversary of the founding of the People's Armed Forces. Today Gen Guy Mery left for home.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES NEW MALAYSIAN ENVOY

LD082035Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received at an audience in Belweder Palace (Raja Ismail), the Malaysian ambassador, who presented his credentials. The audience was attended by Secretary of the Council of State Ludomir Stasiak and Deputy Foreign Minister Eugeniusz Kulaga.

After the presentation ceremony (Raja Ismail) was received by the chairman of the Council of State in a private audience. The honor guard of the Polish Army presented arms in Belweder courtyard, and the two countries' national anthems were played.

SEJM VICE MARSHAL WERBLAN ADDRESSES INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

AU081515Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[PAP headline: "Halting the Arms Race is the Most Important Task--The Speech by the Vice Marshal of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic at the Bonn Conference of the Interparliamentary Union"]

[Text] Bonn--PAP correspondent Jan Pejzner writes: On Wednesday 6 September, the second day of the 65th conference of the Interparliamentary Union held in the capital of the FRG, the delegates debated the problems listed in the agenda and discussed the world's political and economic situation, disarmament and the Middle East situation.

Andrzej Werblan, PZPR Central Committee secretary, vice marshal of the Sejm and leader of the Polish delegation, spoke during the debate and stressed that the conditions under which the conference was taking place, had imposed particular responsibilities on its participants since the constructive trends of the international situation resulting from the progress attained in detente and peaceful coexistence in previous years, were encountering dangerous trends and phenomena and were being weakened and halted by them.

"In Poland," A. Werblan said, "people are deeply convinced that expanding and intensifying detente and making it irreversible is now the most important issue of international life. Like public opinion in many countries, we too attach particular importance to halting the arms race and opening the road to disarmament."

A. Werblan said that it was right and valuable that the problems of disarmament were in the focus of the attention of the interparliamentary union and, in particular, of the present conference. Positively evaluating the draft resolution worked out by the union in Lisbon to the effect that it is urgently necessary to put an end to the arms race and to ban the production of mass destruction weapons, A. Werblan announced that the Polish delegation would submit to the union committee certain amendments and proposals in connection with that draft.

A. Werblan stressed the particular need to focus attention on the task of halting the most dangerous features of the arms race, above all on the further development and introduction of new species of mass destruction weapons. This applies especially to the neutron weapon. Despite extensive protests voiced by public opinion, the plans for producing this weapon and deploying it in Europe have still not been conclusively abandoned. Further, A. Werblan stressed that the most important factor to disarmament and to the climate of international relations is the possibility for an early conclusion of the SALT II accord between the USSR and the United States.

Discussing the draft resolution under consideration of the present conference of the union, A. Werblan proposed in the name of the Polish delegation that the link between disarmament and the protection of man's natural environment should be stressed more strongly. He expressed his satisfaction that the draft resolution attaches the necessary importance to regional disarmament, and recalled in this connection the many Polish initiatives on reducing tension in central Europe. He also stressed the importance of the new constructive proposals submitted by the socialist countries at the Vienna conference, and expressed the hope that the Western partners will respond to these proposals.

A. Werblan stated that the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic had often debated disarmament problems in the past few months and had adopted the necessary resolutions in this regard. One of these resolutions was distributed among the members of the Interparliamentary Union as a letter from the Sejm Foreign Committee.

Stating that progress in the field of detente and disarmament depends to a great extent on the climate of international relations, A. Werblan said that our country attaches great importance to halting the propaganda campaigns that are poisoning that climate. "We are particularly supporting the idea of education for peace and of eliminating nationalistic and chauvinistic prejudices. The leader of the Polish people, Edward Gierek, advanced this issue at the United Nations with all the strength of arguments." A. Werblan repeated that the issue of education for peace should be included in the work program of the Inter-parliamentary Union.

In conclusion, A. Werblan said that the implementation of the accords on the normalization of the FRG's relations with Poland and other socialist states is of great significance for the consolidation of detente and for the construction of lasting security in Europe. Despite the serious obstacles erected by the advocates of the cold war, we are making consistent efforts to improve our relations with the FRG in cooperation with the realistically thinking FRG forces, A. Werblan stressed.

Poland is for the complete and integral implementation of the CSCE Final Act principles. This calls for an atmosphere of cooperation and trust and for giving up interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states and discriminatory practices in economic relations.

JABLONSKI, JAGIELSKI MEET WITH PORTUGUESE OFFICIAL

LD091607 Warsaw PAP in English 1324 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Sep, PAP--Vasco da Gama Fernandes, president of the National Assembly of the Portuguese Republic, ended today a several-day official visit to Poland paid at the invitation of the Sejm Presidium. He was received by Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State, and Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski. Vasco da Gama Fernandes met with the Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek and held talks at the Sejm.

The talks of the Portuguese guest covered two spheres of subjects. The first concerned the state and prospects for the development of Polish-Portuguese trade, economic and cultural cooperation. Both sides noted many positive phenomena, particularly in the latter branch of cooperation.

The second sphere of subjects covered international politics. Polish-Portuguese political contacts on these questions, which are of vital interest to both countries, have already become a tradition. Poland and Portugal, signatories to the Helsinki Final Act, come out for the further consolidation of positive transformations in Europe, for the strengthening of security, detente and disarmament, for the international mutually beneficial economic cooperation. Some international questions, including the role of both countries in the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, were discussed by Vasco da Gama during his meeting with Lucjan Piatkowski, head of the PUWP CC Foreign Affairs Department.

Apart from Warsaw, the Portuguese guest went to Gdansk to visit the Gdansk shipyard, north port, buildings of historical interest in Gdansk, and laid wreaths of flowers at the foot of the monument to the Westerplatte heroes. In Krakow he saw also the buildings of historical interest. Besides, Vasco da Gama Fernandes, outstanding antifascist activist, paid a tribute to the victims of Nazi crimes at the site of the former Nazi extermination camp in Oswiecim-Brzezinka/Auschwitz-Birkenau.

On September 9, president of the National Assembly of the Portuguese Republic left Warsaw. At Okecie Airport he was seen off by Marshal of the Sejm Stanislaw Gucwa.

GIEREK, JAROSZEWICZ VISIT OLSZTYN VOIVODSHIP

LD091348Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1302 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of PZPR Central Committee, and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, arrived in Olsztyn Voivodship today. At about noon they called on the hosts of this year's national harvest festival celebrations, Anastazja Kalejnik and Leonard (?Dewiorowski), at the Bartoszyce agricultural combine which is run by the host. The hosts welcomed the guests according to tradition with bread backed from this year's harvest.

FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK TO VISIT SWITZERLAND 18-19 SEP

LD110612Y Warsaw PAP in English 2134 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Sep, PAP--The Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Emil Wojtaszek is to pay an official visit to Switzerland from September 18-19, at the invitation of the federal councillor, head of the Political Department of the Swiss Confederation.

LEADERS GREET DPRK COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD082143Y Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Sep PAP--On the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Polish leaders Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz sent a congratulatory message to the party and state leader of the DPRK Kim Il-song and Premier Yi Chong-ok in which they said:

"The Polish society identifies itself with the striving of the Korean nation for peaceful reunification of the country and supports the constructive proposals aiming at that goal advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The goal can be achieved thanks to the persistence of the Korean people. With the support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, in conditions of detente and peace in the world.

"The proclamation of the republic thirty years ago was an important development in the struggle of the peoples of Asia for freedom and progress."

LEADERS GREET BULGARIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD082138Y Warsaw PAP in English 1726 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Sep PAP--Polish leaders Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz sent greetings and best wishes to their Bulgarian counterparts Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov in connection with the 34th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in that country.

"We highly appreciate Bulgaria's activity on the international arena, carried out in the name of strengthening the forces of socialism, progress and peace in the world, in defence and for the deepening of the policy of detente in Europe", said the Polish leaders in their message.

"We note with satisfaction the continuous development of all-round Polish-Bulgarian cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the permanent strengthening of the bonds of friendship between our countries", the message said in conclusion.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI WRITES ON 'ANTI-SOVIET' PRC POLICY

LD110618Y Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[From the press review of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on PRC foreign policy]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Sep, PAP--"There is no doubt that the main guideline of the policy pursued by the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the People's Republic of China also under the chairmanship of Hua Kuo-feng, is of anti-Soviet character," writes ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the Polish Army daily.

"Recently, Peking made unequivocal hints it would like to seek rapprochement with the United States even if it has to resign from regaining Taiwan which in fact remains within the sphere of Washington influence. An alleged threat from the Soviet neighbour is used by Peking as a means for its attempts to gain allies against the Soviet Union and first of all to seek economic and military assistance from imperialist Western powers. In fact, the main aim of the anti-Soviet campaign launched by Chinese leaders is not to ensure security against a non-existing Soviet threat but, first and foremost, to divert the attention of the Chinese people from internal difficulties--especially economic ones--and to mobilize support for the policy of sacrifices continued by Hua Kuo-feng and Teng Hsiao-ping. Secondly it consists in winning the economic cooperation of the imperialist countries, and in particular the assistance in the development of China's war industry and military might," emphasized Stefan Zielicz.

WARSAW TELEVISION REPORTS DIFFICULT HARVESTING CONDITIONS

LD070936Y Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The public attention is still centered on harvesting because of immensely difficult conditions. In certain areas farmworkers are working in winter clothing because of the low temperatures. According to today's assessments, about 85 percent of the grain crops have been cut in the country as a whole. About 70 percent has been completely cleared from the fields because part of the grain crop has been standing out in sheaves in the fields for many weeks. So in sum, grain occupying more than 30 percent of the area sown is still out in the fields.

In this difficult situation, a number of organizational decisions have been taken to meet the urgent needs of agriculture. The drying and purchasing of grain is the most difficult sphere. In this connection all drying plants in agriculture earmarked for the drying of grasses and green fodder have been made available exclusively for grain drying operations. Drying units from the construction industry are being directed to terrains which have been particularly affected by the consequences of prolonged rain so as to speed up the preparation of grain for collection by elevators. Irrespective of the transfer of grain combine harvesters to northern and southwestern provinces, all the current output of the new grain combine harvesters is being directed to three provinces--Suwalki, Elblag and Olsztyn. In the same way all the current output of trailers from the factory in Sanok is being directed to provinces awaiting aid. In Bialystok, Suwalki, Elblag, Gdansk, Jelenia Gora, Zamosc and Walbrzych provinces changes have been introduced as of today in the ways that prices for wet grain are fixed, which will reduce farmer's losses.

These and other decisions adopted by the leading political and economic bodies are designed to bring about an organizational streamlining of the present stage of work in agriculture. The agricultural sector is faced with the largest accumulation of work ever, because, in September, harvesting, autumn sowing, silaging of fodder crops and lifting of potatoes and beets will be carried out simultaneously.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS MILITARY EXERCISES IN BRAILA-GALATI AREA

AU081822Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 8 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and supreme commander of the armed forces, today attended a demonstration of military exercises and applications [aplicatii] with combat firing in the Braila-Galati area.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied by Comrades Iosif Banc; Constantin Dascalescu; Ilie Verdet; Ion Coman; George Homostean, minister of interior; Ion Catrinescu, first secretary of the Braila County party committee; Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth.

Upon the supreme commander's arrival, an honor guard of soldiers from our armed forces presented arms. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was received with particular enthusiasm by the army's leadership cadres, by the commanders and soldiers participating in the exercises and applications.

Col Gen Ion Coman, minister of national defense, expressed warm feelings of joy and gratitude on behalf of the entire army for the honor shown to them by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu by participating in this action; a telling expression of the constant concern which the party and its secretary general, president of the republic and supreme commander of the armed forces shows to the army and to constantly strengthening its combat capability and power to defend the fatherland.

The exercises and applications, carried out by units and subunits of various arms and which included the crossing of the Danube, were a verification of the training of our armed forces, of the commanders, staff officers and the party aktivists; they were a verification of their capability to organize and lead complex combat actions in cooperation with patriotic guards and other formations from the national system of civil defense, in the spirit of the requirements of our party's military doctrine.

The exercises and applications stressed the high moral qualities and soldierly virtues of our army, they stressed the determination of the soldiers to thoroughly and responsibly train themselves so as to be ready at any time to fulfill the honorable mission to defend, together with all people, freedom, national independence and sovereignty and our socialist fatherland's integrity.

The actions carried out demonstrated the technical-tactical performance of the weapons and combat technology produced in our country; the work of our engineers, workers and researchers and the skill with which the military handles modern fighting means available in our country.

The exercises and applications shown were a genuine soldierly demonstration which the members of our armed forces carried out for the supreme commander, illustrating the results achieved in the activity of political-ideological training. Thus a lively expression was presented of the determination with which our whole army is implementing the recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, on how to improve its tactical training, raise its military equipment level and constantly strengthen its combat strength.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu extented warm congratulations to the participants in the military exercises and applications and wished new and important successes to all members of our armed forces in their combat and political training, as well as ever greater achievements in fulfilling the mission entrusted to them by the party and people, in improving their strength and capability of defending the fatherland, the great revolutionary achievements of socialism and the peaceful, creative work of the Romanian people who are free and the master of their destiny.

Concludes Galati Visit 8 Sep

AU081436Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 8 Sep 78 AU

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu today left the city of Galati. The city residents, who last night welcomed the party secretary general with warm feelings of love and gratitude, with the great joy of hosting our people's most beloved son, saw off Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu with the same feelings of love and high appreciation."

Thousands of working people rallied at the stadium where the departure ceremony took place. The president of the republic was given long ovations and a group of Pioneers presented flowers. "Taking leave of the Galati residents, the party secretary general said: Dear comrades, I wish all of you much good health, success in all your activity and great happiness. Goodbye." This was followed by long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP" and "Ceausescu and the People." "It was in this festive atmosphere that the presidential helicopter took off."

Returns to Bucharest

AU081830Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 8 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu returned to Bucharest this afternoon after a working visit to Vrancea and Braila counties, a warm meeting with the Galati residents and after attending a demonstration of military exercises and applications [aplicatii] in the Braila-Galati area.

Upon deplaning from the presidential helicopter in front of the RCP Central Committee headquarters, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was greeted by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, comrades Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Ion Dinca, Emil Draganescu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Leonte Rautu, Virgil Trofin, Stefan Andrei and Vasile Musat.

SHAH OF IRAN'S OFFICIAL VISIT POSTPONED

AU092025Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 9 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Following an agreement between the Romanian and Iranian sides, the visit of Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr and Empress Farah of Iran to Romania has been postponed to a later date.

SCINTEIA REPORTS HEALTH MINISTER NICOLAESCU'S RELEASE

AU081436Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Sep 78 p 6 AU

[Text] By presidential decree Comrade Nicolae Nicolaescu has been released from his position as minister of health.

AGERPRES REPORTS CEAUSESCU'S LE FIGARO INTERVIEW

AU091610Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 9 Sep 78 AU

["Interview Granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu to French publicist Michel P. Hamelet"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/9/1o78--As is known, Romania's president received on August 30 French publicist Michel P. Hamelet, whom he granted an interview for LE FIGARO.

Commenting on Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit in Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu said that it was in return to his visits to China, and especially, to his visit there in May. It is part of the normal practice of international life, the Romanian head of state said, being the outcome of the good relations between Romania and China. Being the first Romanian visit at such a level by a leader of the People's China, it has stood out as a notable episode, we called it historic, in the relations between our countries. I have to say that we have reached common conclusions on the need for a negotiated settlement of the international issues, for securing the national independence of each nation and for building durable peace in the world. The visit took place at a time when the People's Republic of China has inaugurated a new policy of rapid socio-economic development at home and concurrently, of active participation in the world affairs, which stands for an important factor in the evolution of the contemporary world.

President Ceausescu denied that he would have offered good offices for a Sino-Soviet rapprochement.

China and the Soviet Union have diplomatic relations, the Romanian head of state said, they even have been directly negotiating from some time now a number of problems they are concerned with. As such, there is definitely no question of good offices. What can be said, he added, is that Romania firmly speaks up for the issues between these two socialist countries to be settled by peaceful negotiations, their divergencies surmounted and their cooperation strengthened.

To a question referring to the United States' stand on the Sino-Soviet relations, Nicolae Ceausescu answered: We advocate normalization of the relations among all states. Therefore, we deem it necessary that normalization be also achieved in the relations between China and the United States of America as well as some progress in the negotiations now going on between the United States and the Soviet Union on certain military questions. Surely, we have always considered normalization of the relations between different states a necessary objective which must not, however, be attained in any way to the detriment of other countries. On the contrary, normalization and promotion of the relationships between different states, especially between the big states, ought to help the assertion of the principles of equality and observance of all the countries' independence and sovereignty, ought to make resort to force and threat with it ruled out from international life.

Referring to the development of cooperation between East and West, Nicolae Ceausescu was of the opinion that it should rely on the principle of peaceful coexistence, starting from the reality that there are different systems, hence, different ideologies, that this reality will continue for long. It is necessary, Nicolae Ceausescu stated, to find the avenues for cooperation and understanding among states while observation is made of the system and political conceptions of each one, of the right of each people to choose its development path freely, exempt from any outside immixture.

Next, the Romanian head of state referred to:

--Eurocommunism: It does in no way put the question of an ideological revision. The question is to find the modalities for implementing the principles of socialism, account being taken of the historical, economic and social conditions in the capitalist developed countries. I think that the problems must not be appraised after predictions uttered in polemic discussions which do not always manage to keep unbiased, but they must be considered by starting from the scientific analysis of the general trends of social development, from the fact that independent policies of each party, just as of each state, is a need for development nowadays.

--Romania's economic and social development: On the whole, the course of Romania's domestic development is good.

Anybody who rates Romania's development evenhandedly, even though rather superficially, cannot help realizing the progress made. All this has strongly consolidated the national independence of the country, has enabled it to carry on an active policy internationally. Furthermore, while seeing to the advance of the socialist society, we have also taken firm measures for improved management and broader democracy. Surely, there is a principled difference between our views about democracy and those shared by the capitalist countries. We start from the need to provide that adequate framework for the active and direct participation of the people's masses in running all economic and social activity, state activity at every echelon. In this sense, we have taken measures, unique in their kind, setting up bodies in which thousands upon thousands of working people, directly active in production, take part, make decisions on the entire socioeconomic life of the country, on the home and foreign policies of Romania.

Asked if he considers ideology more important than concrete conditions in the development of society, Nicolae Ceausescu answered: I think that is impossible to counterpose ideology and the concrete socioeconomic conditions. On the contrary, there must be an organic unity between them. Surely, a clear ideological conception provides premises for a clear program and orientation of social development. But, this conception must also correspond to the concrete conditions in each country. Starting from the general conception about socialism, we are endeavouring to find the best formulas for applying it to the concrete conditions in Romania. I do not want you to understand that we pretend that everything goes well here. We still have a lot to do for the complete implementation of the socialist principles, for the general growth of the productive forces of society, for improving the people's general standard of knowledge and culture, for providing those democratic patterns which are the best for the working people's participation in governing society.

Speaking about national independence and liberty, the Romanian head of state said that they are essential elements as regards the life of each people. More than ever before, he stated, to secure the independence and freedom of each nation, of each people is, in the world of today, a key factor for social progress and peace.

When looking at the world of today, we see that when a people is not fully independent, no individual freedom can be guaranteed either. Hardly can one speak about individual freedom when a people lives under oppression or when its right to independence is restricted in one way or another. Hence, individual rights and freedoms are closely related to the ensurance of national independence. Gaining national independence provides conditions for the free assertion of human personality, of man's freedom.

But in this regard too, there are however different ideas and points of view. We are the partisans of full freedom and equality among people and we do our utmost in this direction, starting with the ensurance of the material and cultural conditions which are necessary for their assertion. When somebody has nothing to eat, there cannot be any freedom. When they must hunt after a job and wait for months to find it, nobody can say they are free. Free is he who benefits from sure conditions of work, who has not to worry about his morrow, who can confidently and certainly think about the future, both his and his family's. Likewise, we conceive freedom in the framework of the general interests of society. They are saying in some countries that people must be let do everything they wish, no matter the interests and rights of their fellows. We do disagree with such a conception.

As a matter of fact, nature itself demonstrates--even the organization of the life of animals, therefore, an infreior level of organization--that the individual must take account of the interests of the collectivity within which he or she lives. Let me give an example: The organizational patterns of the bees are very good and, generally, the bees are collectivel doing their work, and so it happens, indeed, that we have honey.

If several drones are coming up in a bee family eating without producing anything, then the bees destroy them and preserve only one, for reproduction. All the more so in the case of human society, of people who think, who reason as the question arises to find an equilibrium between the general and individual interests and blend them. Certainly, it is no easy thing. Opposed, contradictory trends occur sometimes. We must, however, find the ways to bring these interests into harmony as it is only then that both individual freedom and the national one, the freedom of the entire society can vigorously assert themselves.

We consider that within this framework the opportunity must be guaranteed to each citizen of having his or her say said on all the problems of social development, on the state policies in general. It is precisely in this direction that we have taken action in our society, developing socialist democracy, providing real conditions for the people themselves to govern the country. At the same time, we do not grant freedom, nor will we ever do [so] for having a congress of the fascists called in Romania, as it happened for instance in France. One might say it is tantamount to restricting the freedom of opinion. We think that we must start from bringing the general interests and the individual ones into harmony. If the general interests request to restrict certain freedoms--of the kind I have referred to--then we do stand up for restricting them. Our position is that of a complete ban on any activity of the fascist organizations. We do not conceive freedom for the terrorist organizations, for drug addiction propaganda or for other habits which threaten the health condition of the young people, of the population, of the nation.

I think that these problems would need a more general discussion in order to make clear what one must understand by freedom as also be restrictions of individual freedoms.

As for the Romanian-French relations, Nicolae Ceausescu mentioned with great satisfaction that globally, the Romanian-French relations are good. We are looking forward to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Romania since we believe it will catalyze the relationships between our countries, will give new prospects to an expanded Romanian-French cooperation in all areas.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRIME MINISTER MANESCU'S DPRK VISIT

Conducts Talks With Yi Chong-ok

AU091747Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 9 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Pyongyang, AGERPRES, 9/9/1978--The relations between Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea develop positively, Manea Manescu and Yi Chong-ok assessed during their talks in Pyongyang.

Prime Minister Manea Manescu is in the capital city of that country, at head of a Romanian party and government delegation participating in the events marking the 30th anniversary of the creation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Romanian and Korean prime ministers pointed to the decisive importance of the top-level meetings, of the (?great) friendship between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song for the steady development of the fraternal relations established between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Analyzing the stage of the economic relations, of the cooperation ventures and of specialization in production, of the joint building of industrial units in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the two heads of government expressed the determination of their governments to take specific measures for translating into life the decisions covenanted during the summit Romanian-Korean dialogue.

Both sides considered that the successes recovered by the two countries in building socialism as well as their prospective programs provide broad possibilities for continually expanding their (?collaboration) and cooperation in most varied economic sectors, in the interest of the Romanian and Korean peoples, of the cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

Ceausescu, Manescu Cable DPRK Leaders

AU081607Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 8 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/9/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Manea Manescu sent a message of congratulations to President Kim Il-song and to Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on the 30th anniversary of the creation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

After highlighting that under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and of its great leader, Kim Il-song, the heroic and gifted Korean people scored grand victories in the liberation fight and in the war of defending the homeland against imperialist aggression, made deep-going changes in building the new social system turning the country into a flourishing socialist state, the message reads: The communists, the entire Romanian people are highly appreciative of and sincerely rejoice at the remarkable achievements of the friendly Korean people in raising the Democratic People's Republic of Korea onto new stages of progress and reaffirm their active solidarity with the constructive proposals of your party and state as regards the withdrawal of the foreign troops from the South Korean territory and the peaceful and independent unification of the homeland, without any foreign immixture.

We are convinced, the message further reads, that the good Romanian-Korean relations--example of collaboration between two socialist countries--will steadily amplify and deepen in keeping with the treaty of friendship and collaboration signed in 1975, of the declaration and decisions adopted at top level in Pyongyang this year which have opened wonderful prospects to strengthening friendship and militant solidarity, further developing the cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the benefit of both our peoples, of the unity of the socialist countries, of consolidating the anti-imperialist forces, of progress and peace in the world.

LEADERS GREET BULGARIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU091557Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 9 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/9/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Manea Manescu sent a congratulatory telegram to President Todor Zhivkov and to Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the 34th anniversary of the victorious socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

After showing that the Romanian people follows with keen interest and warm feelings of friendship the remarkable achievements obtained by the Bulgarian people under the leadership of its communist party in building the developed socialist society in its homeland and in steadily raising the material and spiritual standard of living of the working people, the telegram reads:

We would like to express, on this occasion, too, our full satisfaction at the steadily upward course of the Romanian-Bulgarian relations of traditional friendship. Our meeting at Turnu Magurele-Nikopol and the inauguration of the building operations at the hydrotechnical complex, the talks occasioned by this and the understandings we reached--the telegram further reads--opened new horizons to the many-sided collaboration between our parties, countries and peoples in all fields of activity.

The telegram reads in conclusion: We are firmly convinced that the relations between the RCP and the BCP, between Romania and Bulgaria will continually deepen and amplify, in keeping with the treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance of November 1970, with the joint declaration of September 1977, this corresponding to the interests of the Romanian people and the Bulgarian people, to the general cause of socialism, international peace and collaboration.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI RECEIVES STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL

AU0916000Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 9 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/9/1978--Matthew Nimetz, counsellor of the U.S. Department of State, visited Bucharest over September 7-9. M. Nimetz had talks with Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and with Ilie Radulescu, minister secretary of state at the same ministry, concerning the development of Romanian-U.S. relations and international questions of common interest.

SPAIN'S CARRILLO COMMENTS ON VISIT, QUESTIONS OF SOCIALISM

AU0822207Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 8 Sep 78 AU

["Santiago Carrillo: Socialism Is Not Reducible to a Unique Scheme"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/9/1978--In a statement published by the LUMEA weekly of September 7, he made while in Romania, Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain, said that President Nicolae Ceausescu's suggestion as regards the organization of colloquia and symposia on theoretical questions of the present-day international situation is particularly interesting. I actually think that there is a need for developing theoretical research, for thoroughly studying a series of new phenomena. As far as we are concerned, we are willing to participate in such colloquia and symposia, he said.

Expressing several opinions on President Ceausescu's exposition at the meeting with the central party and state active of August 3, Santiago Carrillo stated: I fully agree with President Ceausescu on the fact that the model of socialism we suggest cannot have the value of a universal model in each country, having specific historical conditions, there are specific ways and forms of building socialism. The opinions (?put) forth by the RCP general secretary, Santiago Carrillo pointed out, prove deep understanding of the new situations mankind, the communist parties are confronted with, of the special situations in a country or another, of the fact that socialism is not reducible to a unique scheme.

Referring to his talks with President N. Ceausescu, Santiago Carrillo said:

Nicolae Ceausescu and I noted that we agreed on fundamental problems of the international situation, of the communist and working-class movement, as well as on the policy which has to be pursued today, with a view to promoting peace, international cooperation, disarmament, to abolishing military blocs and dismantling military bases, to establishing new, ever more democratic international relations. Our considerations on all these problems are identical just as on the need for a thorough preparation of the future meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to be held in Madrid, so that it should have an as fruitful character as possible. In this context he affirmed that the meeting with President Nicolae Ceausescu was a fresh opportunity for reiterating the friendship between the RCP and the Communist Party of Spain.

CCP AKTIVISTS VISIT 17 AUG-8 SEP

AU082107Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1946 GMT 8 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/9/1978--A delegation of activists of the Communist Party of China, led by Yang Fu-chen, alternate member of the CC of the CCP, member of the (?bureau) of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the CCP, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Shanghai Municipality, paid a visit of friendship and documentation to Romania, over August 17-September 8, 1978.

AGERPRES ON ROMANIA'S ENERGY PROGRAM

AU092052Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 9 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/9/1978--New productive capacities have been connected to the national grid this year: The thermopower station of Turceni, which is to become the largest unit of its kind in the country (2,640 MW), the hydro-power stations of Babeni (the Olt) and that downstream the Lotry. They add to the stations built in the last thirty years which supplied 60 thousand million kWh in 1977, that is 28.6 times more electric power as to 1957.

Although Romania is an old oil producer, its present reserves are small. That is why the development of its power ground work is directed to using coal resources, atomic energy, its hydro-power resources more intensely. Thus, in the 1950-1977 period, the extraction of fuels increased 7.5 times--coal, 2.9 times--crude oil and 10.3 times--natural gases.

Likewise, Romania attaches special importance to saving power and fuels. In fact, fuel savings are one of the general aims of the future development of the national economy. In this respect, stress has been laid on achieving high efficiency and on cutting down specific fuel and power consumption per each industrial product.

Among the solutions adopted, noteworthy are: The grouping of the new objectives on complex industrial platforms, securing thus rational and efficient use of power sources, of the common facilities, of the land and of the secondary power resources resulted from industrial processes; the development of mixed production of electric power and heat; the modernization of firing plant, steam boilers and boilers, of industrial ovens, aiming at gradually replacing the equipment, technologies and products having high power consumption.

By applying a comprehensive programme of measures, to the elaboration of which important contribution was made by scientific research, it is stipulated that considerable power and fuel savings be realized. Whereas in the 1960-1970 period, the electric power output grew, on an average, 16.4 per cent annually corresponding to a 12.3 per cent annual average growth rate of industrial output, under the current five-year plan (1976-1980) following the measures for rationally using electric power, the electric power consumption will rise only 7-8 per cent annually corresponding to a some 11 per cent average growth rate of industrial output.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT TITO'S ACTIVITIES

Addresses Slovene Party Officials

LD081900Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1108 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Brdo near Kranj--In the talks which he held yesterday with the leading aktiv of the Slovene League of Communists in Brdo near Kranj, President of the Republic and LCY Josip Broz Tito said, among other things:

I would like to brief you on certain foreign political questions, and our relations with certain countries which have recently been developing quite dynamically. First, I would like to deal with relations with the People's Republic of China in connection with the recent visit by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

You are aware that I was invited to China while Mao Tse-tung was still alive. On the occasion of the visit by our president of the Federal Executive Council of the time, Comrade Bijedic, Mao Tse-tung expressed a desire for me to visit China. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng also told me that Mao Tse-tung, 5 years ago, said that I should be invited for a visit, stressing that Yugoslavia was right in 1948, and that he had stated this at that time--in China's inner circle. However, with regard to the prevailing relations between China and the Soviet Union, they did not say this publicly.

My visit last year to the Soviet Union, the DPRK and the People's Republic of China produced very good results. In the Soviet Union, which I visited first, we had exhaustive talks on our relations. The Soviet comrades accepted us as we are. We have our course of foreign policy, which on many questions agrees with the foreign policy of the Soviet Union--or at least there are many similarities. On that occasion we again clearly stressed the principles on which our relations should develop, which gave a new stimulus to the continued promotion of our bilateral relations, within the framework of which the economic cooperation in particular has reached a high level. The over $3 billion volume of trade exchange is not insignificant.

In the DPRK, as you saw, we were given a very warm welcome. It was similar in China, where they received us very well. Anyway, you have already been informed of this. You also know that on that occasion we agreed to gradually approach the renewal of relations between the Chinese Communist Party and the LCY, which met with broad support not only in our countries but also in many communist and workers' parties in the world.

We held exhaustive talks on that occasion in China on our bilateral relations and the international situation, among other things, and also on questions of war and peace. I stressed that it was not good to say that war was inevitable, for if this assertion was constantly made, it would make the world public lose heart. If war is inevitable, why then should people fight for the development of their countries and an increase in living standards? It is our view that we should not proceed from the view that war is inevitable, but rather do everything so that it should not break out. All countries should work in this direction. Our Chinese comrades also say that they need peace in order to construct and modernize their country, that everything should be done to avoid war, that we should work as though we are going to have peace for 100 years and prepare ourselves as though there will be war tomorrow.

During the recent visit by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, we held exhaustive talks on both bilateral cooperation and international relations.

In keeping with one of the constants of our general policy, on this occasion, as on the occasion of my visit last year to China, we adhered to the principle that the promotion of cooperation and the strengthening of friendship between the two countries should not be to the detriment of relations with other countries.

As early as 5 years ago in Kiev, on a visit to the Soviet Union, I told Brezhnev that we were working for improved relations between Yugoslavia and China, as this was in the spirit of our principles. More precisely, our foreign policy is such that if possible, we want to have the best relations with all countries regardless of differences, on the well-known principles of independence, equality, noninterference, mutual benefit and so on. China is a large country, and it would be a mistake for us not to put right our relations with China if the possibilities for this exist. At that time, I said that in general, endeavors should be made for relations to be put right between states, especially socialist states, even where this seemed impossible.

Bearing all this in mind, we are indeed surprised that the visit by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has evoked an unfavorable reaction in the Soviet Union, and that Yugoslavia and Romania are being attacked in the Soviet press. We are particularly surprised that the Soviet information media took at face value and persistently quote the speculations in various Western countries designed to make us quarrel with the Soviet Union. One of the main sources of information in this respect is the Albanian ZERI I POPULLIT. In passing, the Albanians constantly attack us, but we do not reply to these attacks.

Various fabrications are cited in the Soviet press at the mement, even though they know full well that we have done nothing directed against the Soviet Union or other countries. On the contrary, we are doing and shall do everything to avoid conflicts and the worsening of relations.

There are also some strange contradictions in all this. For instance, they say that I behaved fairly in my toast, and in general, while Yugoslavia as a whole is attacked as though it had committed some great sin in pursuing the establishment of relations with China. In particular, it is held against our press that it did not disassociate itself from Hua Kuo-feng, who allegedly attacked the Soviet Union in our country, which is not true. In his toast, Hua Kuo-feng mentioned hegemonism, but he did not specify anyone, and there is hegemonism in many quarters.

In a word, we are very surprised by this standpoint of certain circles in the Soviet Union. Why should a country with over 900 million inhabitants and an enormous territory, which is building socialism according to its own conditions and possibilities, not open up toward the world? Why should its leaders not visit this or that country with which it wants to have good relations? In my view, this orientation of the Peoples Republic of China is positive and useful both to China and the world.

We openly set forth our views to our Chinese comrades on all key questions concerning international relations. On many questions we had identical or similar standpoints. On some questions there were familiar differences. However, I consider very important the fact that we reached joint conclusions and showed that our relations can develop successfully despite these differences, which arise due to differences in historical development, internal circumstances and the international position of our countries. After all, it is on such bases that we cooperate successfully with many other countries. These principles are incorporated also into the entire policy of nonalinement.

When I was in China, I saw what they want. They really do want to open up to the world. China is still quite an undeveloped country, a fact to which they do not reconcile themselves.

For this reason, they would like to acquire modern technology, which would enable them to accelerate their development. They already have many factories and mines. They are rich in raw materials, and also have oil at their disposal. However, as I said, they do not have modern technology or sufficient means for faster development.

In a word, this visit was of great importance both for China and for our country. The Chinese are also greatly interested in our self-management. In all the collectives which they visited, they were interested in the way self-management is developing. They are also interested in trade and economic cooperation in general. They know that we have considerable modern technology. It goes without saying that we too are interested in the comprehensive development of economic relations with them. We agreed that trade, which will reach nearly $200 million this year, should be doubled by 1980. It is well-known that we are interested in the comprehensive development of economic cooperation with other countries. We don't want to depend on one side alone, because in Stalin's time, who annulled all agreements overnight, we burned our fingers once.

Yugoslavia, comrades, enjoys a great deal of prestige in the world. This was demonstrated during the recent ministerial conference of the nonalined countries in Belgrade, a conference which yielded good results. You also saw the reaction to my speech at that conference. Some had expected that there would be a split in the nonalined movement at that conference, but this did not happen. This would be very harmful and tragic for the entire world. We must not allow this, and, together with many other nonalined countries, we shall continue to work with every effort toward foiling such attempts. Any split would be to the detriment of the action unity of the nonalined, which has enormous prestige in the world. Whatever anybody might wish, the nonalined countries, regardless of all the weaknesses which still exist among them, play a great role in the world today.

The well-known principles of nonalinement must not be curtailed. They must be incorporated in the foundation of all preparations for the conference of heads of state or government of nonalined countries which will be held in Havana next year. What worries me particularly are conflicts between individual nonalined countries. Some even wage wars among themselves. We will do what we can, and we will continue to help in order to avoid such conflicts, and if they should take place, to have them resolved by peaceful means.

Therefore, we welcome and support all efforts in this direction. We consider as positive the improvement of relations between Angola and Zaire. This will have useful consequences not only for these two neighboring and nonalined countries, but also for the further development of the situation in southern Africa, and for the consolidation of the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid. Among some other nonalined countries too there are encouraging signs of overcoming their mutual conflicts, and this truly pleases us. I would not speak in greater detail about our relations with individual countries on this occasion.

As regard our relations with our neighbors, for our part we will, as up to now, try to improve these relations and to promote cooperation, because this is in the interest of both our peoples. Of course, we will do this in line with the well-known principles on which our foreign policy of cooperation, and consolidating friendship with all countries which accept and respect these principles, is based.

Now I would like to say something about some topical issues concerning our economic development. Yesterday I received exhaustive information about this from Comrade Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and from Comrade Dolanc.

Looking at it as a whole, the situation is not bad. On the contrary, we have achieved significant results, great successes. However, we have arrived at a point at which tolerating some types of behavior, and some weaknesses, would be dangerous. Of course, objective weaknesses cannot be prevented; these can only be gradually overcome and resolved by joint action and unity of views. However, in our country there are more subjective weaknesses than those of an objective nature.

Yugoslavia is among the countries with a high rate of economic growth. In the past 3 years, our economic growth amounted to 5.8 percent per annum. We have a particularly speedy growth in industrial production, and this continues from year to year.

A large number of industries have progressed well: Energy, metallurgy, machine industry, shipbuilding, chemical, textile and food industries, leather industry, footwear industry and others. In 1947, the production of electric power, for instance, amounted to 1.45 million kilowatt hours, while today it amounts to nearly 49 billion kilowatt hours. In the same period, coal production increased from 9 million to 39 million tons, which is an increase of over 4 times. Oil production increased from 33,000 to some 4 million tons. The production of oil derivatives is also significant.

Agricultural production, too, has registered notable progress. In the past 20 years, it grew at the rate of 4.3 percent per annum. For agriculture, which had been very backward, this represents considerable progress. The average wheat yields increased from 9 quintals in 1947 to 35 quintals in 1977. In the same period, the average yields of corn increased from 7 to 43 quintals. Now we produce nearly 6 million tons of wheat and about 10 million tons of corn per annum. These were our figures last year. This year, it seems, they will be a little less. The yields are somewhat lower. But there will be no need for us to import, provided that what happened last year does not happen again; that is, when peasants did not sell corn but preferred to keep it in storage--where in all likelihood much of it still is--waiting for higher prices. This was the reason for our having to import certain amounts of corn.

Very significant results have also been achieved in other economic spheres: Tourism, building industry, transport, commerce and others. You see, this year tourism experienced a real boom. A large foreign exchange inflow was realized. Unfortunately, not all of it went into the banks, particularly that amount obtained from tourism in private lodgings. However, there will be over a billion in the banks this year, while last year the sum amounted to about $850 million.

Our foreign exchange reserves are fairly large, nearly $3 billion. If one adds to this the fact that our citizens have in their foreign exchange accounts over $4.5 billion (in addition to 105 billion dinar savings) then it becomes even more clear that our economic situation is not bad.

What is characteristic for the development of our economy also is the high increase in investments. In Yugoslavia today, nearly 30,000 new projects are under construction. This is quite a lot for our country. I think that this is the heaviest burden for our balance of payments. We must pay annuities, we must pay interest, and credits are sometimes taken in a fairly irresponsible manner. In certain places, investments are duplicated, in some places even triplicated, and this inflicts great damage. The relatively high rate of employment which amounts now to some 5 percent--and this is also the annual increase in the active population--exemplifies our successful economic development.

The living standard of our people is registering a continuous increase. This is reflected in increased personal consumption and in the improvement of quality, as in the improvement of housing conditions.

In the first 2 years of the present medium-term plan, nearly 300,000 new apartments were built. This is no small figure, although the planned figures were not reached, above all due to the lack of cement--yet some organizations are holding large quantities of cement in their reserves waiting for price increases.

Between 1965 and 1976, the purchase of passenger cars increased over four times, that of refrigerators by about three times, and of electrical appliances nearly three times. Today, one household in two has a television, and one in three a car. Much could still be said about our successes in the country's economic development. However, on this occasion I would also like to point out some serious weaknesses, which not only slow down an even speedier economic growth of our country, but which could seriously threaten our achievements if we don't make every possible effort to overcome these weaknesses. I have spoken on several occasions about these weaknesses, and particularly detailed and openly at the 11th LCY Congress.

I have often stressed the need to increase labor productivity, which in our country is still at a low level in relation to Western countries. It is now 3 percent. This is not low, but it should be more. Because production in our country is much more expensive, we must subsidize exports and introduce certain restrictions so that all kinds of things are not bought outside.

The real personal incomes of our working people are continually increasing. In the first 6 months of this year, they increased by 7 percent compared with the same period last year. Last year I was against these incomes increasing noticeably in the federation, in the organs of federal administration. This year, they have been frozen up to now. We will see how the future goes.

The most difficult aspect is that personal incomes are being increased when businesses register losses. Incomes are being increased although they have not been earned. This means that there is a syphoning off from those who work better. I believe that we must have a selective approach to those who have losses. It should be established which aspects are of an objective and which of a subjective nature. There should be a different approach to those who are not to blame for this, from those who have a weak organization and whose business activities are weak. Leading officials who are to blame for losses should not be allowed to run away from such factories and then obtain responsible jobs in other factories, where some of them will fare badly also. Incapable people should be prevented from occupying leading posts.

The number of organizations which register losses are the same from year to year. One should seriously ask oneself what is at stake here. This is also an important political issue. Either the leadership is no good, or the technology is obsolete, or the conditions of economic activity are unfavorable. In any case, legal measures should be taken against those who register losses year in and year out. Because this also creates social problems for those working in such enterprises. If there is no other way out, then they should be closed and new facilities for employing workers created. The levelling process too has not yet been removed from the agenda, because there are still places where those who contribute the most are inadequately renumerated.

Great dangers also arise from the unjustified price increases. Some who do not operate good businesses increase prices! In this way, they would like to become profitable. This again represents syphoning off from those who work well to those whose business activities are not good. Here too the existing agreements are not carried out. In this respect, the republics, the provinces and municipalities should adopt a slightly more responsible attitude. Should such price increases be allowed to continue, inflation too will grow.

The present rate of inflation in our country is not yet so high if one bears in mind what it was a few years ago, and what the situation is in this respect in other countries. We must not forget that inflation carries with it many other negative phenomena. Therefore, we must always watch this and always bear in mind our entire Yugoslav economy.

Our debts abroad are within limits which our economy can tolerate, but we should not go beyond this. We are solvent, but were we to find ourselves in an insolvent situation, there would be a loss of confidence in Yugoslavia abroad. Today our country can obtain credits practically everywhere, because it is capable of repaying them. Were we to lose this ability, our political prestige too would fall. Therefore, we must watch carefully not to exceed the sensible level of indebtedness. This is the joint obligation of all our sociopolitical communities and work organizations. It would, therefore, be a good thing if all our work organizations were to be well informed about current economic development, about the country's economic situation.

I have pointed out several times our trade imbalance with foreign countries, in particular with the West. The Federal Executive Council has taken a series of measures in order to change this situation for the better, but the successes will depend on our behavior. Of course, a great role is played by the increase in labor productivity in our work organizations, and our more organized action on the world market. The question of internal organization in an enterprise is a very important one, because there are countries who have the same technology and whose labor productivity is nearly double that of ours.

We have particularly great difficulties in our trade with the EEC countries. The imbalance here at our expense is very large and is growing continually. We shall have to talk about it with them very seriously. Many of them are promising us that they will settle this matter, that imports from Yugoslavia will be larger, but there has been little benefit from all this up to now. Everyone puts the blame on everyone else.

New great possibilities for developing trade and economic cooperation with other countries are unfolding for us. We must not allow these favorable opportunities to fall through due to our lack of organization, lack of business efficiency and disloyal mutual competition, and such cases are numerous in our country. I have personally convinced myself of this during my visits to some counties. We must put things in order here, that is, we must link up and organise ourselves better. Many countries are offering us big business deals which individual enterprises, if they act alone, cannot handle. Of course, it is also necessary to unite with partners abroad. Since we enjoy great confidence abroad, we could do much better in business.

In the first 8 months of this year, our trade with foreign countries shows some positive signs. Everything possible should be done to strengthen these positive trends and to make them a constant in our business deals with other countries. On this occasion, I would like to draw particular attention to our economic cooperation with nonalined and developing countries, because this has not merely an economic but also a great political significance. In the past 2 or 3 years we have succeeded in considerably raising the level of goods exchange with nonalined and developing countries.

In our country, we have a very difficult situation as regards artisan services. There are artisans who pay neither taxes nor other contributions, who earn large amounts of money and yet despite all this work badly.

Of course, the people in the so-called "small economy" earn well, but they should truly and honestly earn this, and they should strictly fulfill their legislative obligations toward the community. Therefore, I am in favor of not abandoning this activity to uncontrolled trends, but in favor of it being based on socialist foundations. We still do not pay necessary attention to this sphere of our economic development. There are enormous untapped possibilities and great needs. A considerable number of people could also be employed in this. Today, one often has a devil of a job trying to get, for instance, an electrician or a plumber or another artisan who will repair something, and when one finds someone he skins you alive to the extent that your hair stands on end.

Lastly, I would like once again to stress in particular the need for and significance of self-managing negotiations and agreements. Agreements have already yielded great results. Let us only remember how many quarrels there used to be in the past, quarrels which at times even assumed the character of intranational conflicts. This is now substantially different, although everything doesn't always go smoothly. I would like agreement to be reached more speedily, because it is damaging to everyone if they are delayed. In this, of course, one should bear in mind all the interests of our country, and not merely one's own narrow interests.

We must not allow some sociopolitical communities or work organizations to violate adopted agreements and obligations, in particular with regard to personal incomes, price increases, investments and the construction of new products, indebtedness abroad and such. In the same vein, we must prevent monopolistic behavior by individual factors. If an enterprise in its republic has a monopolistic position, this is at the expense of enterprises in other republics. We will not stand for that. Such phenomena should be eliminated by self-managing negotiations on income-based foundations.

The problem of correct distribution of income continues to represent one of the key issues of our development and of all our relations. In the future too we will have to pay even more attention to this question. Should this not be the case, we could have very negative consequences not merely in the economic but also in the political sphere.

I think that we will eliminate much more easily the negative phenomena in the present stage of our development if we prevent irresponsible behavior, if we continually make more incisive the question of work discipline and of strict adherence to agreed attitudes and obligations.

I see from your report that you have grasped these matters. What is necessary is that all of us involve ourselves a bit more forcefully in the elimination of difficulties and negative phenomena. The results achieved are encouraging. I am deeply convinced that you will achieve even greater successes in your development, and this is in the interests not merely of your republic but also in the interest of our entire socialist community, President Tito said at the end of his speech.

Ends Visit to Slovenia

LD091220Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1136 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Brdo Kod Kranja, September 9, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito this morning left the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia after (?a ten-day) stay in this (?republic) [words indistinct]. Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Stane Dolanc and top representatives of the social and political life of Slovenia said farewell to President Tito in his Brdo Kod Kranja residence.

Prior to his departure President Tito received, in the Brdo Kod Kranja residence, delegations of Slovenian social and economic life.

Receives Zarkovic

LD091800Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1647 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, has received Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, before the latter's departure for Addis Ababa, where he will lead the Yugoslav state and party delegation at the celebration of the anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

Arrives in Kumrovec, Croatia

LD091550Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Kumrovec--At a little after 1400 today, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito arrived in his birthplace, Kumrovec, on a visit to the Socialist Republic of Croatia which is to last several days.

En route for Kumrovec, President Tito stopped at the Atomske Toplice Hotel in Podcetrtek for a luncheon given in his honor by Sergej Krajger, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia.

In addition to several prominent Slovenian officials, the luncheon was attended by Jakov Blazevic, president of the Croatian Presidency, and Milka Planinc, president of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee.

In front of the Kumrovec villa, Comrade Tito was met and greeted by: Petar Flekovic, president of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council; Lt Col Gen Ferdinand Toplak; Zlatko Uzolac, republican secretary for internal affairs; Vinko Brlek, president of the Zagreb Municipalities Community Assembly; Ivica Kisak, president of the Klanjec Municipal Assembly; Stjepan Vrabec, president of the Zagreb Municipalities Community League of Communists Conference; and Nikola Filko, secretary of the Kljanec League of Communists Municipal Committee.

Visits Birthplace

LD101658Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Kumrovec--This morning, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito visited the house where he was born in Kumrovec and spent a short time looking around the exhibits on display.

With President Tito were: Jakov Blazevic, president of the Croatian Presidency; Milka Planinc, president of the Croatian LC Central Committee; and other personalities.

Comrade Tito was enthusiastically welcomed in front of the house where he was born by numerous inhabitants of this quiet Zagorje village, as well as by numerous tourists from home and abroad.

The Yugoslav president was met and greeted in front of the entrance to the Marshal Tito memorial museum in Kumrovec by:

Vinko Brlek, president of the Zagreb Municipalities Community Assembly; Ivica [illegible], president of the Klanjec Municipal Assembly; Stjepan Vrabec, president of the [illegible] Municipalities Community LC Conference; Nikola Filko, secretary of the Klanjec LC Municipal Committee; Zvonimir Hrabar, president of the Klanjec LC Municipal Conference; Branko Pratengra, secretary of the Kumrovec LC local organization; Marko Kodzomer, president of the local community council; Matija Hamzir, director of the Kumrovec memorial park; Pavao Broz, director of the center for veterans of the national liberation war and the youth of Yugoslavia; Djuka Hrzenjak, director of the Josip Broz Tito LCY political school in Kumrovec; and other personalities.

After this, Comrade Tito, in the company of Jakov Blazevic, Milka Planinc and other guests, spent some time looking around his family home.

Welcomed by Samobor People

LD1016411 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1121 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Samobor--The inhabitants of Samobor gave a magnificent welcome today to President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito. Comrade Tito arrived at 1130 in this famous tourist spot and historical place, where, more than 4 decades ago, under his leadership the inaugural congress of the Communist Party of Croatia was held. The inhabitants of Samobor and the Samobor municipality, where about 30,000 people live, came out onto the streets and enthusiastically welcomed their dearest guest.

In front of the Samobor villa, where is is staying, President Tito was met and warmly greeted by: Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian Assembly; Petar Flekovic, president of the Croatian Assmebly Executive Council; Ivan Krajacic, member of the Council of the Federation; Marjan Cvetkovic, president of the Croatian SAWP Republic Conference; and representatives of the municipality and sociopolitical organizations of Samobor.

Travels to Zagreb

LD1018422 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--After a rest spent in his birthplace in Kumrovec and at the well-known excursion spot and historical town of Samobor, where the founding congress of the Communist Party of Croatia was held in 1937, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito arrived in Zagreb this afternoon accompanied by Jakov Blazevic, Milka Planinc, Jure Bilic, Petar Flekovic, Ivan Krajacic, Marijan Cvetkovic and other public figures.

Between the Samobor villa in Anin Dol in Samobor and the Zagorje villa in Pantovcak, tens of thousands of citizens of the capital of Croatia extended Yugoslavia's president a warm and exceptionally cordial welcome.

In front of the Zagorje villa, Comrade Tito was welcomed and cordially greeted by Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Ivo Matin, president of the Zagreb Municipal Assembly; Dragutin Plasc, president of the Conference of the LC of Zagreb; Vlado Mihaljevic, president of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

Ivica Gretic, president of Croatia's Federation of Veteran's Associations; Cedo Grbic, president of the Constitutional Court of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Milan Rukavina Sain, chairman of the Chamber of Economy of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Zeljko Mazar, president of the Socialist Youth Federation of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Zvonko Runic, secretary of the Municipal Committee of the LC of Zagreb; and Stepan Jozinec, president of the Executive Council of the Zagreb Municipal Assembly.

President Tito held a brief, cordial conversation with the officials of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO BULGARIA

Tito to Zhivkov

LD081506Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1106 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 8, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito has sent a telegram of congratulations to First Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov on the occasion of Bulgaria's national holiday. In his telegram, Tito expresses his conviction that goodneighbourly relations between the two socialist countries will successfully develop in their mutual interest and to the benefit of better understanding, cooperation and progress in Europe and in the world.

Djuranovic to Todorov

LD082030Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1704 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 8, (TANJUG)--Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic addressed a telegram of felicitations to Chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers Stanko Todorov on the occasion of Bulgaria's national holiday.

MORE ON VISIT OF FRG'S SPD CHAIRMAN WILLY BRANDT

Meets With Tito

LD081432Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1319 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Brdo near Kranj--President of the Republic and the LCY Josip Broz Tito today at Brdo near Kranj received Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party [SPD], and spent some time in friendly conversation with him.

Willy Brandt discussed the present activities and concerns of the SPD and the FRG at the international level. During the talks, which embraced a large number of topical questions from international, political and economic relations, particular attention was paid to relaxation of tension in the world (detente), the results of the Belgrade meeting of the CSCE and the need to constantly deepen the process of relaxation, with the broadest possible involvement of all countries.

President Tito stressed the importance of the recently held ministerial conference of nonalined countries in the preparations for the nonalined summit in Havana next year. President Tito also spoke about the international activity of Yugoslavia and that of the nonalined movement in the recent past.

The conversation further dealt with the problem of disarmament, the need for faster development of developing countries, the construction of a new economic international order in the world, current aspects of the Middle East crisis and the situation in Africa, relations and trends in the workers movement in the world, and other questions.

Particular attention was paid to the need to continue bilateral cooperation between the FRG and SFRY and between the LCY and SPD.

Also taking part in the talks were: Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Franc Popit, president of the Slovene LC Central Committee; Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Berislav Badurina, chief of cabinet of the president of the republic; Horst Ehmeke, member of the SPD Executive; Hans Dingels, head of the International Department of the SPD Executive; and others.

After the talks, President Tito invited his guests to lunch, which was also attended by, in addition to those taking part in the talks, Jesco von Puttkamer, FRG ambassador to Yugoslavia, and others.

Holds Press Conference

LD082248Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1952 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bled--"I am very pleased at having had the opportunity to meet again with President Tito and other top-ranking leaders of the League of Communists. Although very short, this visit was a meaningful one and the impressions which I am taking with me are very striking," Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD, said at a press conference which he had held in Bled today shortly before his departure from Yugoslavia.

"In the talks," Brandt went on, "we informed one another about possibilities for increasing cooperation between developed and developing countries and for establishing a new international economic order." He recalled that this had been at the center of attention at the recent ministerial conference of the nonalined. He also said that the independent international commission, which was already operating successfully and which was composed chiefly of representatives of developing countries, could contribute considerably to this goal.

"The second aspect of international relations is the problem of disarmament, for which President Tito has shown particular interest," Brandt said. As regards disarmament and affirmation of the policy of relaxation of tension between great powers, Willy Brandt expressed moderate optimism. In his view, compared with the cold war, the present situation is incomparably more favorable, better even in relation to 1972, because two essential aspects are behind us.

First, the Conference on European Cooperation and Security in Helsinki opened the doors for the conference in Belgrade, which, in turn, provided incentive for the new conference in Madrid. The other aspect is certainly the cooperation and negotiations on disarmament, which have been held in Vienna for a number of years now by the two blocs.

It would be a good thing if improvement were to take place; for instance, if the great powers were to achieve an agreement on limitation of nuclear armament. In any case, use should be made of both the time and the opportunity which face us to do as much as possible in this sphere, Brandt said.

Asked about what the two sides had concluded on the subject of terrorism in their talks on bilateral relations, Brandt said that this question was the subject of extensive contacts between the two governments and that, in interparty relations, this question could not have been put above such talks. Nevertheless, we expressed our agreement with the stand of the Yugoslav Government about the fact that terrorism could not be looked at through different spectacles, but as a whole and in general. Of course, this is easier said than carried out in practice, Brandt said at the end of his statement.

"The visit made by the SPD chairman represents the continuation of exchange of information between the two parties, which has been going on regularly for several years now. It is, in fact, an expression of the meaningful dialog between the League of Communists and the Social Democratic Party on all questions, regardless of the different positions from which they proceed. During our talks, we exchanged views on the international workers movement, especially on current topical questions of international relations. We also discussed relations between the two countries and parties, problems of disarmament, current trends in the international workers movement, the opening of dialog among the parties, and the conditions necessary to overcome the present difficulties in the socialist and social democratic parties. In this sense both the visit and the talks must be considered a customary program of cooperation between the League of Communists and all progressive parties in the world." With these words, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, described, during the press conference for Yugoslav journalists Willy Brandt's recently concluded visit to Yugoslavia.

"The constructive dialog between our two parties," Grlickov went on to say, "took place in the quest for a joint platform for socialist transformation in the world. Current relations among socialist, social democratic and communist parties in Europe and in the world were discussed in this light."

According to Aleksandar Grlickov, special attention was paid to problems of disarmament, to which the SPD attaches great importance, expressing its complete readiness to resolve them. It displays a similar readiness in the struggle to overcome the gulf between the developed and the developing countries; hence our support for it, among other things, through the work of its international independent commission.

"Within the framework of bilateral relations, in addition to many questions of mutual interest, we also discussed the problem of terrorism. On this question, on the two parties' level, we took the same stance. That terrorism, regardless of its origin, cannot be treated in different ways," said Aleksandar Grlickov.

Leaves 8 Sep

LD081845Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bernik--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, who had been visiting our country at the invitation of SFRY and LCY President Josip Broz Tito, today left Yugoslavia.

At the Ljubljana airport of Bernik, the distinguished guest was seen off by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and Ronald Strelec, chairman of the Commission for International Economic and Political Matters of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia. FRG Ambassador to Yugoslavia Jesco von Puttkamer also saw off SPD Chairman Willy Brandt.

After taking cordial leave of his hosts, Willy Brandt and his associates left our country by special flight just after 1800.

PRC TERMED 'INSEPARABLE PART' OF WORLD COMMUNITY

AU091715Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Sep 78 AU

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Mao Tse-tung died 2 years ago on this day. In these 2 years, China has made significant steps in both domestic and international fields and has become an influential factor of peace and stability in the world. Milika Sundic comments:

When the leader of the Chinese revolution, Mao Tse-tung, died 2 years ago, many asked along what road China would proceed. It was possible to ask this question at that time, in view of everything that had taken place in China prior to this and in view of the fact that some time passed before the election of Hua Kuo-feng as Mao's successor and before the liquidation of the radical four-member group of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, the so-called gang of four. But today, hardly anyone has any doubts in appraisals of Chinese reality and Chinese foreign policy orientation. Those who have doubts are making a great mistake, or are simply obsessed by the old yardsticks in relations to Chinese policy and Chinese aspirations.

In the 2 years since Mao Tse-tung's death, China has made gigantic steps, both in its domestic development and in its broad opening toward the world. Yugoslavia is one of those countries that has never doubted the determination of the new Chinese leadership, headed by Hua Kuo-feng, to continue Mao Tse-tung's great work, under Mao Tse-tung's banner. The knowledge that Mao Tse-tung wanted to meet with Comrade Tito, as well as Mao's appraisal that during the Cominform period the truth was in the hands of Comrade Tito and the Yugoslav communists, have certainly contributed to this. In a very widely noted speech to the Slovene political aktiv a few days ago, President Tito explained why the Chinese leadership did not publicly state this view on the conflict between Yugoslavia and the Cominform.

But 1 year has been sufficient for Yugoslavia and China to establish relations of sincere friendship and mutual understanding, on the principles of complete equality and noninterference in internal affairs. At this time last year, China received President Tito with the greatest respect and, as chance would have it, Tito was the first foreign statesman to lay a wreath at Mao Tse-tung's mausoleum a few days prior to the mausoleum's opening. This was a sign of an extraordinary respect on the part of the new Chinese leadership for Comrade Tito, the respect of the Chinese leadership which fulfilled Mao's will, expressed a few years earlier, when he proposed to the leadership that Tito be invited to pay an official visit.

As a result of Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia and the establishment of full relations between the LCY and the CCP, two revolutions which are near to one another and which are, at the same time, authentic, the Yugoslav and the Chinese revolutions have become even closer to one another; both a better mutual acquaintance, as well as the desire of China and Yugoslavia to develop and advance their mutual cooperation in all fields, for the benefit of peace and socialism in the entire world, have contributed to this.

China's opening toward the world and the world's opening toward China is in no way contrary to what Mao Tse-tung wished and wanted. It is only the circumstances that have changed, circumstances which have made it possible for China to step into the world. The storm of internal ferments have calmed down, factionalists have been removed from the party and the enormous human potential has been freed from everything that had hindered it. This is the entire secret of the new Chinese aspirations in the domestic and international fields.

Mao Tse-tung's great work, the work of the leader of the most difficult and the longest socialist revolution in mankind's history, has acquired a new brilliance in the aspirations of China to become what it is entitled to become: An active factor of international politics and peace in the world. By adopting Tito's slogan--"Let us work as though peace is going to last 100 years and let us continue to prepare for war as though war will break out tomorrow"--socialist China can fully play this role, being aware of the fact that socialism can be built only under conditions of lasting and stable peace. The Chinese leadership, headed by Hua Kuo-feng, has had both the wisdom and the courage to offer to the world what it seeks from the world: A better understanding and cooperation, and, above all, peace. Thus, the China of Mao, the second anniversary of whose death we are observing with the greatest respect, has become an inseparable part of the international community and shows a long-term orientation to remain such. We find proof of this in the existing relations between China and Yugoslavia.

INTERNATIONAL DRUG SMUGGLERS CONVICTED IN BELGRADE

AU081[illegible] Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 6 Sep 78 p 12 AU

[M.F. report]

[Summary] The criminal bench of the District Court of Belgrade, presided over by Judge Ilija Simic, yesterday pronounced sentences on four international drug smugglers.

"Adnan Bajan, aged 37, a Lebanese citizen, was sentenced to 1 year and 6 months imprisonment; Raymong Kilham, aged 31, citizen of Great Britain, was sentenced to 2 years and 6 months imprisonment; Michael Kulh aged 34, citizen of the FRG, was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment, and his brother Jorg, aged 33, to 5 years imprisonment." The court found them guilty of criminal association with the intent of buying and selling drugs. Together with Husein Bajan, who is on the run, they smuggled to Yugoslavia in May this year 19 kilograms of hashish oil to Yugoslavia in May, hidden in a Mercedes car registered in Lebanon. All the accused with the exception of Bajan denied the charges and maintained they met in Yugoslavia by chance and never knew Bajan.

"However, it was established through the evidence produced in court and by examination of experts and criminal inspectors that they had conspired to bring drugs to our country with the intention of taking them to Budapest later, and afterwards to other countries." The brothers Kulh were also fined 200,000 dinars each and the hashish oil was confiscated. Bajan's Mercedes was also confiscated. All the accused will be detained until the sentence comes into force. After serving their sentences, they will be expelled from our country and banned for life.

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